Report on the
Administration of the
State of Karnataka

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GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE OF KARNATAKA

1982-83

DEPARTMENT OF
PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
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PREFACE

The Administration Report of the State of Karnataka for the year 1982-83 has been compiled and edited by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and published by order of the Government. The report does not cover the working of Companies, Boards, Corporations and such other State Government undertakings.

The First Chapter is largely introductory while the Second and Third Chapters deal with legislation and administration of justice, respectively. The remaining chapters give a brief idea of the working of the several departments of the State Government during the period 1st April 1982 to 31st March 1983.

P. R. NAYAK,
Additional Chief Secretary.

Report on the Administration of the State of Karnataka 1982-83

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CHAPTER 1

KARNATAKA-LAND AND THE PEOPLE

Karnataka is a land of enchanting beauty. It has the majestic Sahyadri hills, dense ever green forests, fertile lands, vast plains, green paddy fields, picture-sque gardens of coffee, sugarcane, orange, coconut, arecanut, cashew and cardamom. With its amazing variety of topographic expressions, unique drainage pattern, colourful wild life, eventful history and rich cultural tradition, the land has contributed greatly to the wealth of Indian culture and heritage. In the field of literature, fine arts, sculpture and architecture, its contribution is outstanding. A distinctive type of classical music, popularly known as 'Karnatic Music' which was developed in this State, is well known throughout the country. This land is the arena of many kingdoms, the treasure of many renowned dynasties and the place of the rise and fall of strong empires which left behind memorable records of past glory.

The land has the right type of climate for fostering many religions. Buddhism was introduced in this State during the time of Mauryans. The other religion, apart from Hinduism, which made a profound impact on the Kannadigas was Jainism. It is still a living religion of the State. The ancient monuments, in the form of temples and Statues dedicated to Mahaveera and thirthanar an evidence of the sway Jainism holds over Karnataka. The monolith of Gomateshwara at Sravanabelagola still draw thousands of pilgrims every year.

Hinduism has always been the binding force in Karnataka.

Great scholars, teachers and reformers like Shankara and Ramanuja voluntarily came to this land. Basava, Madhvacharya, Purandaradasa, Kanakadasa and their

followers worked hard to infuse the qualities of piety, Bhakti, social service and patriotism, which is largely responsible for the kind and tolerant character of the Kannadiga which has been further tempered by the salubrious climate.

Karnataka has had the privilege of having many golden perious. A good number of truly cultured rulers contributed in no small measure to the historical, architectural and cultural growth of the State, besides contributing to the economic prosperity of the State. The rulers had an aesthetic approach and planned the State with beautiful gardens, broad roads and well laid-out townships. The dynasties of Ganga, Kadamba, , Chalukya, Rastrakuta Hoysala, Vijayanagara and Mysore have a marked position in the history of India for their valour and adventure. This land has given birth to many illustrious sons (who were also able administrators) like Pulikeshi, Nrupathunga, Vikramaditya, Krishna Devaraya and Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. In fact, the long regin of Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV from 1902 till his death in 1940 was referred to by Mahatma Gandhi as " Rama Rajya ". The Maharaja was assisted in succession by able Dewans.

Dewans like C. Rangacharlu (1881-83) who pioneered the representative Assembly, sowed the seeds of democracy in the State. Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer (1883-1901) who inaugurated the Shivasamudram Hydro-Electric scheme and undertook gigantic water works, Sir M. Visvesvaraya (1912-18) whose unremitting efforts for the industrialisation of erst-while Mysore and of India earned for him the distnction of ' Bharat Ratna ' and Sir Mirza Ismail, who made the model cities of Bangalore and Mysore are referred to with admiration by the people of the State and the country.

1.2. **Formation of the New State.**—At the time of political independence in 1947, the Kannada speaking people, though culturally and emotionally integrated, were scattered in five different regions. A cry was there, since

the beginning of the century for the formation of a united Karnataka and this cry was intensified after the advent of independence. Similar agitations for re-organisation of States based on linguistic principles were going on, in other parts of the country. In 1953, the Government of India constituted a Commission known as ' States ' Re-organisation Commission ' (popularly known as Fazal Ali Commission). The Commission recommended, among others, the formation of the enlarged Karnataka State based on linguistic and cultural homogeniety as an important principle.

The States ' Re-organisation Act based on this Commission's recommendation came into effect in 1956. The new enlarged State was formed on the first day of November 1956. Then it was known as " The State of Mysore ". In 1972, the historic resolution to change the name of the State as ' Karnataka ' was moved by the then Chief Minister. The resolution was unanimously carried by the two houses of Mysore Legislature and from November first 1973, the State was renamed as ' Karnataka '.

1.3. **Location and Boundaries.**—The State is situated in the west central part of the Deccan Peninsula of the Indian Union and stretches between 11°31′ and 18°45′ North latitudes and 74°12′ and 78°40′ East longitudes. The State is bounded by Maharastra State in the North, Andhra Pradesh in the East, Tamil Nadu in the South and the Arabian Sea in the West. It has also Goa in the North-West and Kerala in the South-West. Its maximum length from North to South is about 700 kms. and East to West 400 kms .

1.4. **Natural Regions.**—Physiographically, the State can be divided into four distinctive regions. They are :—

(a) **The Coastal region.**—This lies in the extreme west stretching about 400 kms. from Mangalore in the South to Karwar in the North. The width of the Plain varies from 12 to 64 kms. broader in the South and narrower in the North.

(b) **The Malnad region.**—This is a hilly area and forms the eastern boundary of the coastal plain. This region extends all the way from North to South and varies in width from 45 to 100 kms. The region is known for its luxurious vegetation. This region gets heavy rainfall particularly in the months of July and August which is responsible for the plantation crops.

(c) **The Northern maidan.**—This is a plateau of about 625 metres elevation. Climatically, the region is dry with hot summers and warm winters with undependable rainfall. The temperature varies from 22°C to25°C in January and 28°C to 33°C in May. The annual rainfall in this area varies from 400 mms. in the North to 900 mms. in the North-East. Prevalance of drought in this area is a rule rather than exception. Jowar and cotton are the main crops of this region. It has the black soil and mineral rich region of the State.

(d) **Southern maidan.**—This region forms the core of the State, and is marked by red soil which is less fertile. The Cauvery and its tributory form the main river system of the region. It is a region of cool and equitable temperature. The rainfall varies between 325 mms. to 625 mms. Ragi is the main crop ofthis region. Groundnut is another crop grown in abundance. Sugarcane and rice are the wet crops. This region is rich in mineral resources.

1.5. **Soils.**—According to conventional Indian classification, the soils of the State may be broadly classified into four types viz.,

(i) Black soil
(ii) Red loamy and Red sandy soils
(iii) Lateritic soils and
(iv) Alluvial soils.

The Black soil is found in the northern districts of the State. The red soil is the most extensive and spread over in the entire southern and central part of the State. The

laterite soil is found in the Malnad regions covering Chikkamagalur, Shimoga, Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Kodagu, Belgaum and Dharwad. The alluvial soils are not extensive in the State. They are confined to only the coastal plain and lower and middle reaches of major river valleys.

1.6. **Climate.**—The State is blessed with an enjoyable climate which is salubrious. The climate of Karnataka is essentially a tropical monsoon type and there is a marked periodicity in it. There are four main seasons characterised by different climatic conditions in the State. They are January-February a cool and dry season, March-May a hot and dry season, June-September the main rainy season and October-December a subsidiary rainy season. During January and February, the temperatures are relatively low except in the coastal belt of the State and they vary between 15°C to 21°C in the Southern part and 21°C to 25°C in the Northern part. During March to May, in Karnataka, except in a few northern districts, the temperature is neither too hot nor too dry. The temperature goes up from 40°C to 45°C in the northern maidan. In South Karnataka, it ranges from 25°C to 40°C.

The period from June to September forms the rainy season.

During October-December the temperature is around 30°C.

1.7. **Rainfall.**—Karnataka is a moderately rainy State. Its rainfall is characterised by great variability both in terms of space and time. Further, the reliability of rainfall in the State is low and hence the State is faced with drought and scarcity conditions frequently.

In any year, the normal rainfall of the State is 1354.7 mms. During 1982, the State received 1267.0 mms. 78 per cent of the rainfall was received during June to

September, that is, during the South-West Monsoon and about 12 per cent during October-December that is during the North-West monsoon.

1.8. **Mineral resources.**—Karnataka is a leading State in mineral reserves and production. It produces minerals of a wide variety worth about Rs. eighty crores annually. It has the distinction of being the sole gold producing State in the entire country. It is fairly rich in Iron ore, Manganese and Chromite and is not poor in lime-stone, clay, pyrite, quartz and magnesite.

In terms of value of minerals produced, Karnataka stands fifth in rank among the States in India.

1.9. **Rivers.**—The Krishna in the north and the Cauvery in the south along with their tributaries form the main river system of the State. The Cauvery with its six main river system of the State. The Cavery with its six southern maidan. The Krishna and its tributaries, viz., Tungabhadra, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha provide opportunities for hydro-electric generation and irrigation. The west flowing rivers are fast, perennial, descending from the Western Ghats abruptly, thereby providing excellent sites for power generation. Among these, the Sharavathy, the Kali and the Netravathi are prominent rivers flowing west-wards.

1.10. **Forests.**—Karnataka has a relatively less area (15.9 per cent of the total geographical area), under forests as compared to the national average of 22 per cent and 33.33 per cent prescribed in the National Forest Policy for maintenance of ecological balance. But the forest in Karnataka is well endowed with better quality of forest wealth and is enormously rich in teak, ebony, rose-wood, and cedar. When viewed from the point of forest produce, turn-over and their values, Karnataka is an important State. The revenue yielded per sq. km. in Karnataka is Rs. 2,800 as against the all India average of Rs. 720 per sq.km.

Karnataka is the Natural home of sandalwood. Bamboo is another important forest produce of the State. Among other minor products from the point of economic significance are lac and honey.

1.11. **Fisheries.**—With a coast-line about 400 kms. the State has rich fishing grounds and has an important place in the fishery map of India. There are also inland water resources with great scope for development of fisheries.

The total annual value of marine fish caught during 1982-83 was Rs. 24.7 crores. It has given employment to 8.12 lakh fishermen engaged in this activity.

1.12. **Livestock.**—There were 102.22 lakh cattle, 32.78 lakh buffaloes, 45.36 lakh sheep, 33.88 lakh goats, 2.96 lakh pigs, 26,950 horses and ponies and 96.96 lakh poultry according to the 1977 Live Stock Census.

1.13. **Demographic Profile.**—

(a) **Population size.**—The State had a population of 371.36 lakhs according to 1981 census. The growth rate of population during the decinnium 1971-81 was 26.75 per cent.

(b) **Growth pattern.**—The population of Karnataka, like that of the country, continued to increase since 1921. The population growth has been impressive in absolute numbers and in percentages. The continued growth rate of population in the decinnium 1971-81, despite effective Family Planning programmes, for more than a decade has posed a challenge to the Demographers.

(c) **Density of population.**—The State had a density of population of 194 persons per sq. km. The density varied widely from 618 persons in Bangalore to 104 persons in Uttara Kannada district. The districts of Bangalore, Belgaum, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya and Mysore had densities more than the density of the State as a whole.

(d) **Sex ratio.**—Of the total 371.36 lakh population of the State, 189.23 lakhs were males and 182.13 lakhs females, thus giving a sex-ratio of 963 females for every 1000 males. Only in Dakshina Kannada district, the females out-numbered males. There were 1059 females for every 1000 males.

(e) **Age structure.**—The population of Karnataka was predommently young. Nearly 40 per cent of the population was in the age group 0—14 years according to 1981 census. The dependency ratio was 86.0, which was on the higher side.

(f) **Rural and Urban breakup.**—Of the total population of 371.36 lakhs, 264.06 lakhs were living in rural areas and 107.30 lakhs in urban areas. The percentage of urban population to total population was 28.9. There were 250 towns and cities. 59 per cent of the urban population lived in cities having a population of one lakh and above.

(g) **Workers and Non-workers.**—According to the 1981 census, 136.50 lakh persons were main workers giving a percentage of 38.8 to total population. Of the 136.50 lakh main workers, 101.99 lakhs were male workers and 34.51 lakh were female workers. Of the total main workers 65.03 per cent were engaged in agriculture and the rest in other types of activities.

(h) **Literacy Level.**—The general literacy rate of the State according to the 1981 Census was 38.5 per cent. Dakshina Kannada district had the distinction of having the highest literacy rate of 53.5 per cent followed by Bangalore district with 51.3 and Kodagu with 50.2. The districts which were lagging behind in literacy level were Raichur 24.7 per cent, Gulbarga 24.9 per cent and Bidar 26.4 per cent.

Marked variation is observed in the literacy rates among males and females. While the male literacy rate for the State as a whole was 48.8 the female literacy rate was only 27.7. The pattern of literacy rates in Districts among males and females was found to be same as that of the total population.

Marked difference is also observed in the literacy rates in rural areas and urban areas. While the rate for urban area was 56.7 per cent it was only 31.1 per cent for rural areas.

(i) **Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population.**—As per 1981 Census, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the State was 55.95 lakhs and 18.25 lakhs respectively. The percentages of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population to total population work out to 15 and 4.9 respectively. The districts which had a high scheduled castes population were Kolar (24.7 per cent), Gulbarga (21.9 per cent), Chitradurga (18.1 per cent) and Chickmagalur (18 per cent). The districts where the Scheduled Tribes population was significant were Chitradurga (14.2 per cent) and Bellary (11.1 per cent). Dakshina Kannada and Hassan districts had the lowest percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population respectively.

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CHAPTER 2

LEGISLATION

2.1. Acts passed by the State Legislature

During the year 1982, a total of 37 Acts were passed by the State Legislature of which 13 were substantial Acts and the rest amending Acts. The Acts passed by the Legislature are outlined below:

1. **Karnataka Act No. 1 of 1982, viz., the Identification of Prisoners (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1981.**—An Act further to amend the identification of Prisoners Act, 1920 (Central Act No. 33 of 1920). New Section 4B was inserted. It received the assent of the President on 8th January 1982.

2. **Karnataka Act No. 2 of 1982 viz., the payment of wages (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1981.**—An Act further to amend the payment of Wages Act, 1936 (Central Act No. 4 of 1936) in its application to the State of Karnataka. Sections 7 and 13 were amended. It received the assent of the President on 18th January 1982.

3. **Karnataka Act No. 3 of 1982, viz: The Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Act 1981.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act 10 of 1962). Sections 2, 5, 8, 38, 47, 48(A), 48(C) 50, 51, 53, 55, 67, 74, 78, 80, 83, 107 and 122A were amended. New sections 53(a) and 106 were inserted—Karnataka Ordinance No. 16 of 1980 and 9 of 1981 were repealed. It received the assent of the President on 1st March 1982.

4. **Karnataka Act No. 4 of 1982 viz: The Karnataka Agricultural Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Act, 1982.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act No. 27 of 1966. Sections 6, 9, 13, 65, 85, 91, 108, 134, 143, 148 and 150

were amended. New Section 61A was inserted. Karnataka Ordinances No. 20 and 22 of 1981 were repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 4th March 1982

5. Karnataka Act No. 5 of 1982 viz: The Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on consumption) (Amendment) Act, 1982.—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1959 (Karnataka Act No. 14 of 1959). Sections 5 and 7 were amended. Karnataka Ordinance No. 23 of 1981 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 4th March 1982.

6. **Karnataka Act No. 6 of 1982, viz : The Karnataka official Language (Amendment) Act, 1982.**—A Bill further to amend the Karnataka official Language Act, 1963 (Karnataka Act, No. 26 of 1963). Section 5 was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 6th March 1982.

7. Karnataka Act No. 7 of 1982 viz : The Karnataka Prohibition of Beggary (Amendment) Act, 1982.—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Prohibition of Beggary Act, 1975 (Karnataka Act No. 27 of 1975). Sections 4, 12, 13, 30 and 31 were amended, Karnataka Ordinance No. 19 of 1981 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 6th March 1982.

8. **Karnataka Act No. 8 of 1982 viz : The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Act, 1982.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act 1977 (Karnataka Act No. 14 of 1977). Section 421 was amended. New Section 503 (A) was inserted. Karnataka Ordinance No. 21 of 1981 was repealed.

9. **Karnataka Act No. 9 of 1982 viz : The Loka Shikshana Trust (Taking over of Management) Act, 1972.** An Act to provide for taking over the management of the Loka Shikshana Trust (People's Education Trust) (Reg. under the Bombay Public Trusts Act. 1950) by the State Government for a limited period in public

interest and in order to secure the proper management thereof and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Karnataka Ordinance No. 16 of 1981 was repealed. It received the assent of the President on 10th March 1982.

10. Karnataka Act No. 10 of 1982, viz: The Karnataka Economic offences (In applicability of limitation) Act, 1981.—An Act to provide for the inapplicability of the provisions of Chapter XXXVI of the code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to certain economic offences. It received the assent of the President on 12th March 1982.

11. **Karnataka Act No. 11 of 1982 viz., The Karnataka Appropriation (vote on Account) Act, 1982.**—An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the consolidated services of a part of the financial year 1982-83 (issue of Rs. 778,81,50,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka for the financial year 1982-83). It received the assent of the Governor on 31st March, 1982.

12. **Karnataka Act No. 12 of 1982 viz: The Karnataka Appropriation (Amendment) Act, 1982.**—An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the consolidated fund of the State for the services of the financial year 1981-82 (issue of Rs. 2,80,15,59,800 out of the consolidated fund of the State for the financial year). It received the assent of the Governor on 31st March 1982.

13. **Karnataka Act No. 13 of 1982 viz: The Karnataka Taxation and Certain other laws (Amendment) Act, 1982.**—An Act to amend certain taxation and other laws, as in force in the State of Karnataka. Karnataka Acts No. 25 of 1957 and No. 30 of 1958 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 1st April 1982.

14. **Karnataka Act No. 14 of 1982 viz: The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1982.**—An Act to provide for authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the consolidated fund of the State to meet the amounts

spent on services during the financial year 1975-76 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year (issue of Rs. 6,41,55,508 out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, to meet certain excess expenditure for the financial year 1975-76). It received the assent of the Governor on 2nd April 1982.

15. **Karnataka Act No. 15 of 1982, viz: The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1982.**—An Act to provide for authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year 1976-77 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year (issue of Rs. 18,08,75,693 out of the consolidated Fund of the State to meet certain excess expenditure for the financial year 1976-77). It received the assent of the Governor on 2nd April 1982.

16. **Karnataka Act No. 16 of 1982 viz: The Karnataka Appropriaition (No. 4) Act, 1982.**—An Act to provide for authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year 1977-78 in excess of the amount granted for those services and for that year (issue of Rs. 37,75,17,913 out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet certain excess expenditure for the financial year 1976-77). It received the assent of the Governor on 2nd April 1982.

17. **Karnataka Act No. 17 of 1982 viz: The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1982.**—An Act to provide for authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year 1978-79 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year (Issue of Rs. 21,75,02,851 out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet certain excess expenditure for the financial year 1978-79). It received the assent of the Governor on 2nd April 1982.

18. **Karnataka Act No. 18 of 1982, viz: The Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) (Amendment) Act, 1982.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Act, 1979 (Karnataka Act No. 22 of 1979). Sections 2 and 3 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 2nd April 1982.

19. **Karnataka Act No. 19 of 1982, viz: The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1982.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act No. 35 of 1957). Schedule of the Principal Act was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 2nd April 1982.

20. **Karnataka Act No. 20 of 1982, viz: The** Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) **Act, 1982.**—An Act further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Central Act No. 2 of 1974). Section 24 was amended and Karnataka Ordinance No. 17 of 1981 was repealed. It received the assent of the President on 3rd April 1982.

21. **Karnataka Act No. 21 of 1982, viz: The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Amendment) Act, 1982.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances Act, 1956 (Karnataka Act No. 20 of 1957). Section 11A was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 11th May 1982.

22. **Karnataka Act No. 22 of 1982 viz: The Karnataka State Servants (Determination of Age) (Amendment) Act, 1982.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka State Servants (Determination of Age) Act, 1974, Section 3 was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 18th May 1982.

23. **Karnataka Act No. 23 of 1982 viz: The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1982.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Land Revenue Act,

1964 (Karnataka Act No. 12 of 1964). New section 129A was inserted. Sections 130, 133 and 197 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 18th July 1982.

24. **Karnataka Act No. 24 of 1982 viz : The Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Act, 1982.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka State Universities Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act No. 28 of 1976). New Section 34A was inserted. Sections 53 and 73 were amended, Karnataka Ordinance No. 2 of 1982 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 13th July 1982.

25. **Karnataka Act No. 25 of 1982, viz : The Karnataka State Civil Services (Regulation of Promotion, Pay and Pension) (Amendment) Act, 1981.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka State Civil Services (Regulation of Promotion, Pay and Pension) Act, 1973 (Karnataka Act No. 11 of 1974). Section 4 and Karnataka Act No. 40 of 1976 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 22nd July 1982.

26. **Karnataka Act No. 26 of 1982, viz : The Karnataka Tax on professions, trades, callings and employments (Amendment) Act, 1982.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act No. 35 of 1976). Sections 3 and 30 and the Karnataka Act No. 22 of 1964 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 22nd July 1982.

27. **Karnataka Act No. 27 of 1982, viz : The Karnataka Appropriation No. (6) Act, 1982.**—An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka for the services of the financial year 1982-83 (issue of Rs. 22,80,96,74,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka for the financial year 1982-83). It received the assent of the Governor on 31st July 1982.

28. **Karnataka Act No. 28 of 1982 viz: The Karnataka Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1981.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964, (Karnataka Act No. 22 of 1964). Sections 321 and 342 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 6th August 1982.

29. **Karnataka Act No. 29 of 1982 viz: The City of Mysore Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1982.**—An Act further to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Act, 1903 (Mysore Act No. 3 of 1903). Section 4 was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 9th August 1982.

30. **Karnataka Act No. 30 of 1982 viz: The Karnataka Government Parks (Preservation) (Amendment) Act, 1982.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka's Government Parks (Preservation) Act, 1975, (Karnataka Act No. 3 of 1975). Section 5 was omitted. It received the assent of the Governor on 7th August 1982.

31. **Karnataka Act No. 31 of 1982 viz: The Karnataka Public Authorities (Disciplinary Proceedings against Employees) Act, 1982.**—An Act to make more effective provision for regulation of disciplinary proceedings, in respect of the employees of public authorities and extending the jurisdiction of the State Vigilance Commission, over them. Karnataka Act No. 28 of 1969 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 25th August 1982.

32. **Karnataka Act No. 32 of 1982 viz: The Karnataka Excise (Amendment) Act, 1981.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Excise Act, 1965, (Karnataka Act No. 21 of 1966). Sections 42, 42A, 55, 56, 58, 59 and 67 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 1st September 1982.

33. **Karnataka Act No. 33 of 1982 viz: The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1982.**—An Act further to amend the Karnataka Shops and

Commercial Establishments Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act No. 8 of 1962). Sections 2, 3 and 4 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 2nd September 1982.

34. **Karnataka Act No. 34 of 1982 viz: The Karnataka Bhoodan Yagna (Repeal) Act 1982.**—An Act to repeal the Karnataka Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1963 (Karnataka Act No. 34 of 1963). It received the assent of the Governor on 2nd September 1982.

35. **Karnataka Act No. 35 of 1982, viz: The Karnataka Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Act, 1981.**—An Act to prevent disfigurement by unauthorised advertisements of places open to public view in the State of Karnataka. The Karnataka Ordinance No. 10 of 1981 was repealed. It received the assent of the President on 28th August 1982.

36. **Karnataka Act No. 36 of 1982 viz: The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 7) Act, 1982.**—An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums of money from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, for the services of the Financial year 1982-83. (Issue of Rs. 31,28,96,900 out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, for the financial year 1982-83). It received the assent of the Governor on 30th November 1982.

37. **Karnataka Act No. 36 of 1982 viz: The Bangalore Development Authority (Amendment) Act, 1982.**—An Act further to amend the Bangalore Development Authority Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act No. 12 of 1976). Sections 2 and 3 were amended and new section 56A was inserted. It received the assent of the Governor on 28th December 1982.

2.2. Ordinances Issued by the Governor

During the year 1982, the Governor of Karnataka promulgated 10 ordinances on various subjects :

(1) The Karnataka State Conduct of Examinations Ordinance, 1982.

(2) The Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.

(3) The Karnataka State Universities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.

(4) The Karnataka Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982 (Repealed by the Karnataka Act No. 2 of 1983).

(5) The Karnataka Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1982 (Repealed by the Karnataka Act No. 1 of 1983).

(6) The Karnataka Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance 1982 (Repealed by the Karnataka Act No. 3 of 1983).

(7) The Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982 (Repealed by the Karnataka Ordinance No. 3 of 1983).

(8) The Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982 (Repealed by the Karnataka Ordinance No. 3 of 1983).

(9) The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982.

(10) The Karnataka Rent Control (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982, (After obtaining the previous instructions of the President) (Repealed by the Karnataka Ordinance No. 4 of 1983).

CHAPTER 3

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT

3.1 Administration of Justice (High Court)

3.1.01. **Personnel.**—The Honourable Mr. Justice D. M. Chandrashekar continued to be the Chief Justice of Karnataka till 26th September 1982. Honourable Mr. Justice K. Bheemaiah assumed office on 26th September as Acting Chief Justice and as Chief Justice on 28th October 1982.

The Chief Justice was assisted by 22 judges.

3.1.02. **Receipts and Charges.**—The total receipts and charges of the High Court for the year 1982-83 were as follows:

Receipts	..	Rs. 73.62 lakhs
Charges	..	Rs. 141.26 lakhs

3.1.03. **Civil Justice.**—The following table shows the statistics of work done in the High Court on the Civil side during the year under report.

Sl. No.	*Nature of cases*	*Opening balance*	*Field and refiled*	*Total for disposal*	*No Disposal*	*Closing Balance*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Regular Appeals ..	5,548	2,745	8,293	1,394	6,899
2.	Second Appeals ..	4,185	1,286	5,471	1,191	4,280
3.	Civil Revision Petitions	7,123	4,673	11,796	3,380	8,416
4.	Sales Tax Revision Petitions.	384	56	440	38	402

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Sales Tax Appeals ..	55	..	55	..	55
6.	Civil Petitions ..	1,561	633	2,194	294	1,900
7.	Probate Civil Petitions	9	23	32	20	12
8.	Testan entary original suits.	4	..	4	..	
9.	Company Petitions ..	72	52	124	44	80
10.	Company Applications	1,842	524	2,366	868	1,498
1.1	Original Side Appeals..	11	7	18	3	15
12.	Supreme Court leave to appeal petitions.	521	463	984	514	4 70
3.	Writ Petitions ..	74,784	36,734	1,11,518	21,477	90,041
14.	Income Tax Appeals ..	35	..	35	..	35
15.	Original Suits ..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Writ Appeals ..	3,332	5,006	8,338	2,444	5,8944
17.	Civil Referred Cases ..	15	5	20	6	14
18.	Income Tax Referred Cases.	1,070	293	1,363	12	1,351
19.	Tax Referred Cases ..	205	51	256	1	255
20.	Miscellaneous Petitions	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Election Petitions ..	1	22	23	1	22
22.	Contempt of Court Cases. ..	179	285	464	287	177
	Total ..	1,00,936	52,858	1,53,794	31,974	1,21,820

3.1.04. **Subordinate Courts to High Courts.**—The number of Officers exercising Appellate or original jurisdiction at the end of the year 1982-83 was 302.

3.1.05. **New Courts Established.**—The following new Courts were established.

(i) Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate, First Class Courts at Siddlaghatta in Kolar District; Kanakapura in Bangalore District; Thirthahalli in Shimoga District; and Mudigere in Chickmagalur District.

(ii) Civil Judge and Judicial Magistrate, First Class Court at Bhadravathi in Shimoga District.

(iii) Special Court (Economic Offences), Bangalore Metropolitan Area in Bangalore District for the trial of Offences under the Twelve Central Acts.

3.1.06 **Receipts and Charges.**—The total receipts and the charges of the courts subordinate to the High Court amounted to Rs. 602.29 lakhs and Rs. 839.99 lakhs respectively.

3.1.07. **Statistics on the Judicial work done.**—The following table gives the statistics on judicial work done on the Civil side in the courts sub-ordinate to the High Court :

N

Sl. No.	*Nature of cases*	*Opening Balance*	*Filed (including refiled remanded/ received by transfer)*	*Total for disposal*	*Disposal (including transfers)*	*Closing Balance*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Original suits ..	84,615	45,096	1,29,711	38,187	91,524
2.	Small Cause Suits ..	13,443	16,980	30,423	19,031	11,392
3.	Execution Cases ..	34,933	30,809	65,742	29,099	36,643
4.	Miscellaneous Cases ..	5,45,237	49,676	5,94,913	66,220	5,28,693
5.	Insolvency Cases ..	198	63	261	75	186
6.	Regular Appeals ..	10,385	3,960	14,345	3,860	10,485
7.	Miscellaneous Appeals	5,423	4,644	10,067	3,637	6,430
	Total ..	6,94,234	1,51,228	8,45,462	1,60,109	6,85,353

3.1.08. The total receipts and charges of the Civil and Criminal Courts including the High Court, during the year under report were Rs. 675.92 lakhs and Rs. 981.25 lakhs respectively.

3.2. Criminal Justice

3.1.01. **Statistics on judicial work turned out.**—The under-mentioned table gives the statistics of the work turned out in the High Court on the Criminal side during the year under report.

No

Sl. No.	Nature of cases	Opening Balance	Filed	Total for disposal	Disposal	Closing Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Criminal Appeals ..	567	426	993	573	420
2.	References u/s 374Cr.P.C.	5	2	7	7	..
3.	Revision cases ..	..	4	4	4	..
4.	Revision Petitions ..	942	1,006	1,948	894	1,054
5.	Criminal Petitions ..	283	998	1,281	915	366
6.	Contempt of Court Cases	5	4	9	4	5
	Total ..	1,802	2,440	4,242	2,397	1,845

3.2.02. **Number of Judicial Officers.**—252 Judicial Officers viz., Judges/Magistrates were exercising Original or Appellate jurisdiction on the last day of the year. The details are as follows :

(a) City Civil and Sessions Judges ..	3
(b) Metropolitan Magistrates under the City Civil Court ..	13
(c) Sessions Judges including Additional Judges ..	27
(d) Magistrates including Additional Magistrates ..	209
Total ..	252

3.2.03. The following table gives the statistics on judicial work done on the Criminal side in the courts subordinate to the High Court.

No

Sl. No.	Category of Cases	Opening Balance	Institution	Total for disposal	Disposals including transfers	Closing Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sessions Cases ..	772	1,121	1,893	977	916
2.	Special Criminal cases ..	59	62	121	5	116
3.	Criminal Cases ..	1,69,119	3,77,695	5,46,814	3,19,478	2,27,336
4.	Criminal Miscellaneous Cases.	8,259	14,718	22,977	12,833	10,144
5.	Criminal Appeals ..	1,117	1,254	2,371	1,150	1,221
6.	Criminal Miscellaneous Appeals.	58	61	119	45	74
7.	Criminal Revision Appeals	987	1,520	2,507	1,120	1,387
	Total ..	1,80,371	3,96,431	5,76,802	3,35,608	2,41,194

3.3. Prosecutions

3.3.01. The Directorate was headed by a Director. Shri D. Shankara Reddy continued to function as the Director, during the year under report. At the headquarters, he was assisted by three Joint Directors of Prosecutions, one Headquarters Assistant, five Deputy Directors (four in-charge of the area covered by the Revenue Divisions of the State viz., Bangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mysore and one in-charge of the Metropolitan area of Bangalore City) and other supporting staff.

3.3.02. The staff position of the department as at the end of the year 1982-83 was as shown below:

No

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled up			Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
			Total	Men	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	112	111	109	2	3	..
2.	Group 'B'	149	131	129	2	2	..
3.	Group 'C'	196	64	53	11	10	4
4.	Group 'D'	73	73	73	..	11	3
	Total ..	530	379	364	15	26	7

3.3.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department, for the year 1982-83, were Rs. 66.39 lakhs and Rs. 65.97 lakhs respectively.

3.3.04. During the year under report, the Directorate of Prosecutions scrutinised and reviewed the judgements and orders passed by the Magistrates and Sessions Judges in acquittal and discharged cases and advised the Government to prefer appeals/revisions as mentioned below :

1.	Number of judgements and orders in acquitted and discharged cases reviewed by the Directorate ..	17,733
2.	Number of cases in which appeals were recommended ..	207
3.	Number of cases recommended for filing revision petitions ..	166
4.	Number of opinions furnished to the Investigating officers in the Police Department and the officers of other departments during the course of investigation and such other matters referred to the Directorate by the concerned Officers	572
5.	Number of cases in which neither appeals nor revisions recommended though opinions were furnished ..	17,360

3.3.05. During the year under report, thirty-nine Probationary Assistant Public Prosecutors and forty-seven Officers of the Cadre of Senior Assistant Public Prosecutors and Assistant Directors of Prosecutions were given common foundation course of two months duration followed by a job course of four weeks and Refresher course training of two weeks respectively at the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore. One Deputy Director of Prosecutions was deputed to undergo advanced course in criminology, for a month's period at the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Government of India, Ministry of Home, New Delhi.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS SECRETARIAT

4.1. Administrative Training Institute, Mysore

4.1.01. The Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, which was earlier known as the "Orientation Study Centre ", when started by the Government of India in 1959, came into being in its present form, on transfer from the Government of India to the then Government of Mysore in April 1967.

4.1.02. The objectives of the Institute are to provide and conduct training courses like foundation course, orientation course, Refresher training course, and such other special training courses to the Gazetted probationers of State Government, promotee Officers, in-service officers of various State Government Services ; organise and supervise decentralised training for officials at lower levels ; conduct seminars, conferences, workshops etc., on various administrative and development aspects ; to undertake research work on field problems of varied administrative aspects and to publish training and research materials.

4.1.03. The Institution with head-quarters at Mysore runs down to district level set up. While the training of the Gazetted Officers in the State is handled by the ATI, the District Training Institutes (Presently in 16 districts) look after the training of the Subordinate officials in the State. The Institute is headed by a Director, supported by 2 Joint Directors and 8 Deputy Directors, drawn from different departments of State Government and Universities on deputation basis. At head-quarters, of the 2 Joint Directors, one was drafted to supervise the ATI functions and the other one to look after the training at DTIs. Besides, he was assisted by 16 Principals and other necessary staff, at the district level set up. The Adminis-

trative control of the ATI vests with the Secretariat, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Government of Karnataka and governed by a Managing Committee consisting of Senior State Government Officers, as members.

4.1.04. Shri A. Ramaswamy continued to function as the Director of the Institute, during the year under report upto Jan. 1983 and Sri K. P. Pandey functioned as Director thereafter.

The total sanctioned staff-strength of ATI & DTIs was 289, against which 259 posts were filled up.

4.1.05. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, including that of the District Training Institutes, for the year 1982-83, were Rs. 55.61 lakhs and Rs. 52.44 lakhs, respectively.

4.1.06. During the year under report, a total number of 33 courses were conducted at the ATI, Mysore in which 28 State Government Departments participated. One National Seminar, two workshops and three conferences of the Principals of District Training Institutes were held. 771 officers of various Departments were given training.

4.1.07. Films on Communication, Management, Administration, etc., were screened, for the benefit of participants. Probationers were given opportunities to develop written and verbal communication skills through presentation of book reviews, individual papers, syndicate reports and participation in debates and group discussions.

4.1.08. Six of the Faculty Members of the Institute were provided opportunities to undergo training at various training centres in the country.

4.1.09. Four special lectures by eminent speakers from the other parts of the country, were organised, at the ATI, Mysore, for the benefit of training participants.

4.1.10. Two publications, viz., ATI News letter—a quarterly publication and a compendium of Land Acquisition circulars, containing the orders and letters issued by

the State Government, from 1956 to 1981, were brought out by the Institute, during the year under report.

4.1.11. The DTIs imparted training to a total number of 2,777 officials by conducting job courses for ministerial staff and Village Accountants. Further, 1,017 Group 'D' officials were also trained.

4.2. Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute, Bangalore

4.2.01. Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute was established in 1978, with a view to impart training to Secretariat personnel and office supervisory staff of various State Government Departments, which are of both short and long durations. Longterm training of 4 weeks to 52 weeks duration, is meant mainly for newly recruited secretariat personnel, like Section Officers, Senior and Junior Assistants and also for in-service Section Officers and Office Superintendents. Short-term training of 3 to 10 days duration, includes training in budget matters, service rules, disciplinary matters, etc.

4.2.02. The Institute was headed by a Director, assisted by 3 Deputy Directors, one section officer and other supporting staff. Shri R. K. Deshpande, Shri L. S. Jagirdar, Dr. C. Shivanna and Shri V. V. Masti Holimatha functioned as Directors for the periods from 1st April 1982 to 30th June 1982, 3rd July 1982 to 4th August 1982, 5th August 1982 to 31st October 1982 and 1st December 1982 upto the end of the year, respectively. The staff position of the Institute as at the end of the year is shown below :

No.

Sl. No	Category of Posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	4	4	4	..	..	..
2.	Group 'B'	1	1	1	..	..	..
3.	Group 'C'	5	5	2	3	1	..
4.	Group 'D'	4	4	3	1	3	..
	Total	14	14	10	4	4	..

4.2.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Institute, for the year 1982-83, were Rs. 3.63 lakhs and Rs. 2.95 lakhs, respectively.

4.2.04. During the year under report, 6 long-term courses and 16 short-term courses were conducted.

The total number of officials trained during the year was 395.

4.3. Hospitality Organisation, Karnataka Bhavan, Delhi

4.3.01. Karnataka Bhavan at New Delhi continued to provide boarding, lodging and transport facilities to State Ministers and Government Officers from Karnataka, who visit Delhi on Government work and also to private guests from Karnataka, at higher rates, whenever surplus accomodation was available.

4.3.02. The Assistant Special Commissioner-*cum*-Manager was the administrative head of Karnataka Bhavan at New Delhi. Shri K. H. Gopalakrishne Gowda continued to function as the Assistant Special Commissioner-*cum*-Manager upto 6th August 1982 and Shri H. H. Sait thereafter.

4.3.03. The staff-position of the Bhavan during the year 1982-83 is as shown below :

No.

Sl. No.	*Category of Posts*	*Posts sanctioned*	*Posts filled in*			*SC*	*ST*
			Total	*Males*	*Females*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	1	1	1	..	..	..
2.	Group 'B'	1	1	1	..	..	..
3.	Group 'C'	18	17	17	..	4	..
4.	Group 'D'	51	49	49	..	17	1
	Total	71	68	68	..	21	1

4.3.04. Out of the budget allotment of Rs. 27.36 lakhs, a total expenditure of Rs. 25.66 lakhs was incurred. An amount of Rs. 5.56 lakhs was realised by way of boarding, lodging and other miscellaneous charges.

4.4. Office of the Special Commissioner for Karnataka, New Delhi

4.4.01. Office of the Special Commissioner for Karnataka was established at New Delhi, with a view to provide effective and timely liaison between the various Government Departments and organisations of the State Government and also the various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India.

4.4.02. It was headed by a Special Commissioner, who was assisted by a Liaison Officer of the rank of Assistant Commissioner.

4.4.03. During the year under report, Shri S. Ramanathan, functioned as the Special Commissioner upto 7th July 1982 and Shri J. K. Arora, from 8th July 1982 and onwards.

4.4.04. The staff-strength of the Office, during the year, is as given below:

No.

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	2	2	2	..	..	..
2.	Group 'B'	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Group 'C'	15	12	12	..	2	..
4.	Group 'D'	5	5	5	..	1	..
	Total	22	19	19	..	3	..

4.4.05. The budget allotment and expenditure for the year 1982-83 were Rs. 4.88 lakhs and Rs. 4.62 lakhs respectively.

4.5. Karnataka Gazetteer

4.5.01. Karnataka Gazetteer is a temporary Department established to carry out a time-bound programme. The main objectives of this Department are: (i) the compilation of District Gazetteers for all the 19 districts presenting an integrated picture of the State and (ii) preparation and publication of a large State Gazetteer volume.

4.5.02. The Chief Editor was declared as a minor head of the Department. A full-time, Chief Editor, from the History Department of the Bangalore University was appointed in September 1981, on lent service.

4.5.03. All the staff-members working in this Depart-Department were on deputation from other Departments. The sanctioned strength of the Department is as given below :

No.

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	1	1	1	..	..	..
2.	Group 'B'	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Group 'C'	35	32	32	..	..	..
4.	Group 'D'	5	5	5	..	1	..
	Total	41	38	38	..	1	..

4.5.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department for the year 1982-83 were Rs. 13.84 lakhs and Rs. 10.61 lakhs respectively.

4.5.05. In addition to the compilation of District Gazetteers, two more new schemes viz., (i) Preparation and

publication of a large State Gazetteer volume and (ii) Supplements to four District Gazetteers of Dharwad, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Kodagu, were added to the project.

4.5.06. Regarding the progress achieved during the year 1982-83, the State Volume-Part I was released. The printing of Part II of this was under progress. More than 700 pages of printing was done. The collection of required materials in respect of the Gazetteers of Uttara Kannada, Mysore, Belgaum and Bangalore districts was being done. A programme to translate Part I of the State volume into Kannada was submitted to Planning Department.

4.6. Vigilance Commission

4.6.01. The Karnataka State Vigilance Commission was constituted in 1965, with a view to investigate and inquire into the complaints against State Government servants in respect of corruption, mis-conduct, lack of integrity or any kind of malpractice and misbehaviour. In 1969, the employees of local authorities were brought under the jurisdiction of the commission. After the repeal of the State Vigilance Commission Rules of 1965 and the two Karnataka Loka-Ayukta Ordinances, the Karnataka State Vigilance Commission Rules of 1980 were brought to enforcement in February 1980. With the enforcement of the Departmental Enquiries Act of 1981, the enquiry officers of the State Vigilance Commission were empowered to enforce the attendance of witnesses and production of documents. The enforcement of the Karnataka Public Authorities (Disciplinary proceedings against Employees) Act of 1982, provided for extending its jurisdiction over Public Authority and the employees of Local Bodies and other State Boards etc.

4.6 02. The Commission had three important wings viz., (i) the Bureau of Investigation, (ii) Commission of Investigation (Technical) and (iii) Enquiry wing. District and Sessions Judge was the head of the Department as Secretary

and the Chief Controlling Officer, who looked after the day to day administration of all the three wings of the Commission. Shri R. C. Ijari (District and Sessions Judge) functioned as Secretary during the year under report. At the head-quarters, he was assisted by a Director General of Police (Vigilance), two Commissioners of Investigation (Technical) and Enquiries, one Deputy Inspector General of Police (Vigilance) and other supporting staff. At the Divisional and Sub-Divisional levels, he was assisted by three Superintendents of Police, each incharge of a Division at Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mysore and seven Deputy Superintendents of Police, each incharge of a Sub-Division at Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwad and Hassan and nineteen Police Inspectors each incharge of a District.

4.6.03. The staff-position of the Department during the year under report is as furnished below :

No.

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	44	42	42	..	..	..
2.	Group 'B'	34	34	34	..	..	..
3.	Group 'C'	272	201	188	13	23	3
4.	Group 'D'	63	61	61	..	11	1
	Total	413	338	325	13	34	4

4.6.04. During the year 1982-83, the bulget allotment and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 73.01 lakhs and Rs. 65.62 lakhs, respectively.

4.6.05. Out of 4,761 petitions for disposal, a total of 3,447 petitions were disposed of by way of referring 354 to the Heads of Departments for taking necessary steps, 2,567 ordering to be lodged after scrutiny and 526 for further investigation and other types of disposal. Apart from this, the Commission received 44 petitions from Government, out of which, 30 were disposed of.

4.6.06. **Investigation wing.**—6 raids were conducted against Gazetted Government servants on the allegation of amassing wealth disproportion to the known sources of their income. 15 out of 38 pending cases (pending at the beginning of the year) were disposed of involving 15 Gazetted and 3 Non-Gazetted Officers. 29 cases were pending for disposal at the end of the year, involving 24 Gazetted and 5 Non-Gazetted Officers. Out of 101 trap cases involving 34 Gazetted and 88 Non-Gazetted Officers, 96 cases were disposed of involving 33 Gazetted and 76 Non-Gazetted Officers. 44 cases were pending at the end of the year.

4.6.07. **Enquiry Wing.**—107 Enquiry cases were pending under section 14-A of KCS (CCA) Rules, at the beginning of the year and the number of cases received during the year was 81. (5 cases were withheld due to High Court's stay order). 43 cases were disposed of, keeping a balance of 145 cases, at the end of the year. 84 cases were disposed of under section 11 (2) of KCS (CCA) Rules. About 9 cases were referred back to the Heads of the Departments for clarification.

4.6.08. During the year under report, the Commission made recommendations to Government in 34 cases, out of which, recommendations in 32 cases were accepted and in the remaining 2 cases the Government took different view.

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CHAPTER 5

FINANCES OF THE STATE AND DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE FINANCE SECRETARIAT

5.1. State Finances

5.1.01. The revised estimates and actuals in respect of total revenue receipts and expenditure met out of Revenue Account for the year 1982-83 with corresponding figures for the previous year were as given below :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	Item	1981-82		1982-83	
		Revised Estimates	*Actuals*	*Revised Estimates*	*Actuals*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Revenue Receipts	114,736.50	116,663.65	129,646.48	128,066.15 (9.77%)
2.	Expenditure met from Revenue.	100,498.05	100,235.58	124,897.36	123,876.58 (23.59%)

The increase in revenue over 1981-82 was Rs. 11,402.50 lakhs (9.77 per cent), whereas, the increase in expenditure was Rs. 23,641.00 lakhs (23.59 per cent). The excess of revenue over expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 4,189.57 lakhs.

5.1.02. The total Revenue of Rs. 128,066.15 lakhs was made up of Rs. 91,537.78 lakhs of Tax Revenue and Rs. 36,528.37 lakhs of Non-Tax Revenue.

5.1.03. The total receipt under Capital Account during the year 1982-83 was Rs. 81,420.79 lakhs. There was a deficit of Rs. 8,785.73 lakhs on Capital Account.

5.1.04. The expenditure incurred during the year from Revenue Account of Rs. 123,876.58 lakhs, was made up of Rs. 45,214.26 lakhs on 'Social and Community Services', Rs. 40,346.35 lakhs on 'Economic Services', Rs. 34,413.40 lakhs on 'General Services' and Rs. 3,902.57 lakhs on 'Grants-in-aid and Contributions'.

5.1.05. The expenditure on Capital Account, of Rs. 90,206.52 lakhs, was made up of Rs. 69,340.77 lakhs on 'Public Debt' and Rs. 20,865.75 lakhs on 'Loans and Advances' including 'inter-State settlements'.

5.1.06. Details of Tax Revenue for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 were as shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Head of Account*	*Tax Revenue (Actuals)* 1981-82	1982-83	*Increase+ or Decrease(— over 1982-83)*
1	2	3	4	5
I.	**Share of Revenue from Central Taxes, Duties etc—**			
1.	Taxes on Income ..	5,539.81	6,154.52	+614.71 (+11.10)
2.	Union Excise Duties ..	13,863.00	14,931.71	+1,068,71 (+7.71
3.	Additional Duties of Excise ..	2,763.00	2,852.39	+89.39 (+3.24)
4.	Estate Duty ..	83.37	69.66	..13.71 (+16.44)
5.	Tax on Railway Passengers Fares	52.16	118.31	+66.15 (+126.82)
6.	Taxes on Hotels ..	4.46	..	—4.46 (—100.00)
	Total I (1 to 6) ..	22,305.80	24,126.59	+1,820.79 (+8.16)

1	2	3	4	5
II.	**State Tax Revenue**			
1.	Taxes on Agricultural Income and Land.	1,787.52	1,418.41	—369.11 (-20.65)
2.	Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions.	2,931.55	3,264.48	+332.93 (+11.36)
3.	Taxes on Profession, Trades, Employment and Callings.	971.81	1,255.75	+283.94 (+29.22)
4.	**Taxes on Commodities and Services—**			
	(i) State Excise ..	11,774.41	13,169.19	+1,394.78 (+11.85)
	(ii) Sales Tax ..	31,886.08	34,477.91	+2,591.83 (+8.13)
	(iii) Taxes on Vehicles ..	5,512.55	5,917.07	+404.52 (+7.34)
	(iv) Taxes on Entertainment ..	2,059.03	2,471.47	+412.44 (+20.03)
	(v) Taxes and Duties on Electricity.	1,636.59	2,642.02	+1005.43 (+61.43)
	(vi) Receipt Other Taxes, Cesses and	2,144.01	2,794.89	+650.88 (+30.36
	Total 4 (i) to (vi)	55,012.67	61,472.55	+6,459.88 (+11.74)
	Total II(1 to 4)	60,703.55	67,411.19	+6,707.64 (+11.05)
	Total Tax Revenue (I+II) ..	83,009.35	91,537.78	+8,528.43 +10.27

5.1.07. The total Non-Tax Revenue of Rs. 36,528.37 lakhs, was made up of Rs. 9,969.55 lakhs of Grants-in-aid from the Central Government and Rs. 26,558.82 lakhs of other Non-Tax Revenue. The details of Non-Tax Revenue for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83, are given in the following table :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No.	*Head of Account*	*Non-Tax Revenue (Actuals)*		*Increase(+) or Decrease(—) over 1981-82*
		1981-82	1982-83	
1	2	3	4	5
	I. Grants-in-aid from Central Government			
1.	Grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.	124.14	109.50	—14.64 (—11.79)
2.	Grants-in-aid for Plan Schemes	8,478.88	9446.59	+967.71 (+11.41)
3.	Other Grants-in-aid ..	682.72	413.46	269.43 (—39.43)
	Total I (1 to 3) ..	9285.74	9969.25	+ 683.81 — (7.36)

1	2	3	4	5
II.	**Receipts from other Sources**			
1.	Receipts from Departmental underakings.	6,710.68	5,511.70	(—)1,198.98 (—)17.86)
2.	Irrigation Proiects Non-Commercial.	77.06	40.38	(—)36.68 (—)47.59)
3.	Interest Receipts ..	9,290.35	10,894.07	(+)1,603.72 (+17.26)
4.	Dividends and Profits ..	160.98	170.07	(+9.09) (—5.64)
5	Mines and Minerals ..	440.99	498.12	(+)57.13 (+12.95)
6	State Lotteries ..	705.13	794.77	(—)89.64 (+12.71)
7.	Guarantee Commission ..	48.03	54.20	(+)6.17 (+12.84)
	Total II (1 to 7) ..	17,433.22	17,963.31	(+)530.09 (+3.04)
	III. Other Non-Tax Revenue			
1.	General Services ..	2,291.59	2,685.04	+393.45 (+17.16)
2.	Social and Community Services	1,591,66	2,097,60	+505.94 (+31.78)
3,	Economic Services	3,052.09	3,812.87	+760.78 (+24.92)
	Total III (1 to 3) ..	6,935.34	8,595.51	+1,660.17 (+23.94)
	Total Non-Tax Revenue (I to III)	33,654.30	36,528.37	+2,874.07 (+8.54)

5.1.08. The details of Receipts under Capital Account are as shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Head of Account*	1981-82 (*Actuals*)	1982-83 (*Actuals*)
1	2	3	4
1.	Market Loans	2,772.88	2,860.22
2.	Loans from Life Insurance Corporation of India.	70.07	352.99
3.	Loans from the National Agricultural Credit Fund of the Reserve Bank of India.	..	77.09
4.	Steel Authority of India	..	..

Rs. in lakhs

1	2	3	4
5.	Loans from the General Insurance Corporation of India.	—125.38	450.00
6.	Loans from theNational Co-operative Development Corporation of India.	704.48	188.35
7.	Ways and Means Advances from the Reserve Bank of India.	46,423.87	40,172.90
8.	Compensation Bonds and others ..	..	..
9.	Loans and Advances from the Central Government.	13,430.20	17,541.15
10.	Recoveries of Loans and Advances ..	5,660.79	7,528.55
11.	Contingency Fund and Public Account (Net)	5,889.26	12,249.54
	Total Capital Receipts	74,776.17	81,420.79

The increase in receipts under Capital Account over 1981-82 was Rs. 6644.62 lakhs (8.89 per cent).

5.1.09. Details of expenditure on Revenue Account during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 are as shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Head of Account*	*Revenue Expenditure*		*Increase + or Decrease — over 1981-82*
		1981-82 (*Actuals*)	1982-83 (*Actuals*)	
1	2	3	4	5
	I. Development Expenditure			
I.	Expenditure on Economic Development—			
	(i) Agriculture and Allied Services	16,644.70	22,591.78	+5,947.08 (+35.73)
	(ii) Industry and Minerals ..	3,072.51	3,767.90	+695.39 (+22.63)
	(iii) Water and Power Development	6,233.20	7,759.03	+1,525.83 (+24.48)
(iv)	Transport and Communications	4,175.33	4,219.02	+43.69 (+1.05)
	(v) General Economic Services	1,798.80	2,008.62	+209.82 (+11.66)
	Total—I ((i) to (v) ..	31,924.54	40,346.35	+8,421.81 (+26.38)

(Rs. in lakes)

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Expenditure on Social and Community Services.	36,976.93	45,214.26	+8,237.33 (+ 22.28)
	Total Development Expenditure I (1+2).	68,901.47	85,560.61	+ 16,659.14 (+ 24.18)
II.	**Non-Development Expenditure**			
1.	Expenditure on General Services—			
	(i) Administrative Services ..	9,011.76	10,581.72	+1,569.96 (+ 17.42)
	(ii) Collection of Taxes Services (Fiscal)	2,433.02	3,042.61	+609.59 (+25.05)
	(iii) Debt Services ..	9,081.95	12,500.35	+3,418.40 (+37.64)
	(iv) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services.	6,996.33	8,288.72	+1,292.39 (+18.47)
	Total I—and (i to (iv)) ..	27,523.06	34,413.40	+6,890.34 (+25.03
2.	Grant-in-aid and Contributions Local Bodes Panchayat Raj Institutions	3,811.05	3,902.57	+91.52 (+2.40)
	II. Total Non-Development Expenditure and (1+2).	31,334.11	38,315.97	+6,981.86 (+22.28)
	Total Revenue Expenditure (I+II).	100,235.58	123,876.58	+23,641.00 (+23.59)
	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	+16,428.07	+4,189.57	..

5.1.10. Details of expenditure outside the Revenue Account i.e., Capital Expenditure are shown in the following table :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Head of Account*	*Capital Expenditure*		*Increase+ or Decrease— over* 1981-82
		1981-82 (*Actuals*)	1982-83 (*Actuals*)	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Public Debt—			
	(i) Repayment of Market Loans	758.89	976.41	+217.52 (+28.66)
	(ii) Loans from Life Insurance Corporation of India	180.03	113.17	—66.86 (—37.14)

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5
	(iii) Loans from the National Agricultural Unit of Reserve Bank of India)	116.58	122.40	+5.82 (+4.99)
	(iv) Loans from the National Co-operative Development Corporation	145.72	200.00	+54.28 (+37.25)
	(v) Steel Authority of India ..	..	..	..
	(vi) Loans from the Central Ware Housing Corporation	..	..	..
	(vii) Loans from the General Insurance Corporation of India	7.08	7.08	Nil
	(viii) Compensation Bonds and others	0.01	..	—0.01 (—100.00)
	(ix) Repayment of Ways and Means Advances from the Reserve Bank of India	46,423.87	40,172.90	—6,250.97 (—13.40)
	(x) Repayment of Loans to Central Government	5,527.75	8,904.73	+3,376.98 (+61.09)
	(xi) Capital Expenditure ..	17,034.84	18,844.08	+1,809.24 (—10.62)
	1. Total Public Debt (i to xi)	70,194.77	69,340.77	—854.00 (—1.22)
2.	Appropriation to Contingency Fund	..	..	..
3.	Loans and Advances including Inter State Settlements	17,059.17	20,865.75	+3,806.58 (+22.31)
	Total Capital Expenditure (1 to 3)	87,253.94	90,206.52	+2,952.58 (+3.38)
	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	(—)12,477.77	(—)8,785.73	..

5.1.11. The overall position of Receipts and Expenditure on both the Revenue and Capital Accounts, is as given in the following table :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Item*	1981-82 *(Actuals)*	1982-83 *Actuals)*	*Increase (+) or Decrease(—) over* 1981-82
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Opening Balance ..	(—) 3,728.70	(+) 221.60	..
2.	Receipts ..	191,439.82	209,486.94	18,047.12 (19.43)
3.	Expenditure ..	187,489.52	214,083.10	26,593.58 (+14.18)
4.	Surplus(+) or Deficit (—)	(+) 3,950.30	(—) 4,596.16	..
5.	Closing Balance	(+) 221.60	(—) 4,374.56	..

Note.—Figures *in* brackets represent the percentage variation over the previous year.

Source: A picture of Karnataka Budget, Finance Department. Government of of Karnataka, Bangalore.

5.2. Commercial Taxes Department

5.2.01. The Commercial Taxes Department, being a major revenue earning department of the State Government works under the administrative control of the Finance Department and is responsible for the administration of the various Commercial Taxes Acts in the State and for the assessment, collection and remittances of the Tax Revenue liable to be paid to the State Government.

5.2.02. The Department was headed by a Commissioner, who was assisted at the State level by Joint Commissioners of Commercial Taxes, Deputy Commissioners of Commercial Taxes, 8 Deputy Commissioners (Administration) in charge of 8 Divisions, Assistant Commissioners, Commercial Tax Officers, Assistant Commercial Tax Officers and other supporting staff.

5.2.03. Sri N. P. Singh was the Commissioner for Commercial Taxes during the year under report, except

for a short period from 1st May 1982 to 2nd June 1982 during which period Shri P. D. Shenoy functioned as the Commissioner.

5.2.04. The staff position of the Department as on 31st March 1983, was as shown in the following table.

No.

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Sanctioned strength	Working Strength			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group A	272	251	249	2	40	6
2.	Group B	355	351	343	8	42	6
3.	Group C	2985	2783	2560	223	338	61
4.	Group D	958	887	879	8	12	45
	Total	4570	4272	4031	241	542	118

5.2.05. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department for the year 1982-83 were Rs. 606.62 lakhs and Rs. 581.79 lakhs respectively. The total revenue collections under all Commercial Taxes, during the year under report, was Rs. 404.98 crores.

5.2.06. **Progress achieved under different Acts.**—The Department continued to administer the following Acts during the year under report:

(A) The Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957.

(B) The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

(C) The Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958.

(D) The Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957.

(E) The Karnataka Taxes on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Act, 1979.

(F) The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas (for consumption, use or sales therein) Act, 1979.

(G) The Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Calling and Employment Act, 1976 and

(H) The Mysore Betting Tax Act, 1932.

5.2.07. The progress achieved under each of these Acts during the year under report was as given below :

A. The Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957

(i) At the end of the year 1982-83, there were 1,68,233 registrations, under this Act, of which 12,872 were new registrations. During the year, 7,017 registrations were cancelled. An amount of Rs. 70.84 lakhs was collected as registration fees and Rs. 4.73 lakhs was collected as license fee, the number of licenses in force at the end of the year being 9,631. A revenue of Rs. 271.16 crores was collected during the year, under this Act, which marked an increase of revenue over the previous year by 13 per cent. An arrears of Rs. 59.67 crores was collected under this Act.

(ii) During the year under report, there were 9,000 prosecution cases and 5,479 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3,521 cases at the end of the year. Out of a total of 31,422 cases of departmental compounding of offences, in 30,286 cases, ocences were compounded departmentally and an amount of Rs. 17.39 lakhs was collected as compounding fees.

(iii) Out of the total 3,12,943 assessments for disposal, 1,17,023 were finalised, leaving a balance of 1,95,920 assessments. Likewise, out of the total of 12,432 appeals due for disposal, 6,962 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5,470 cases, as at the end of the year.

(iv) The number of Suo-moto revision cases dealt with by the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners (Admn.) and Assistant Commissioners (Appeals) of Commercial Taxes, during the year under report was 2,322, out of which 1,229 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,093.

B. The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956

(i) The number of registered dealers under the Central Sales Tax Act, as at the end of the year under

report, was 63,854, out of which 7,934 were fresh registrations and those cancelled were 2,276.

(ii) Rs. 73.62 crores was collected under this Act and an amount of Rs. 7.34 crores was collected in the form of arrears.

(iii) Out of a total of 72 prosecution cases for disposal during the year under report, 60 cases were disposed of. Out of a total of 1,17,430 assessments for disposal, 39,142 cases were disposed of. There were 1,143 appeal cases which needed disposal. Of these, 621 were disposed of. 52 cases, out of 100 **suo-moto** cases, were disposed of which were dealt by the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of the Department.

(C) The Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958

(i) The Assistant Commercial Tax Officers were also designated as the Entertainment Tax Officers in the State. An amount of Rs. 24.71 crores was collected under the Act during 1982-83.

(ii) There were 532 permanent and 656 temporary theatres in the State. The Films in Kannada, Kodava, Konkani and Tulu, produced both inside and outside the State were exempted from the Tax, to the extent of 50 per cent, during the year with effect from 12th January 1983.

(iii) The Mobile Squads and the Intelligence Wing of the Department booked the entertainment tax offences, in as many as 704 cases, of which 681 cases were compounded giving way to a collection of Rs. 7.12 lakhs as compounding fees. Out of the total basic entertainment tax of Rs. 11.04 crores, an amount of Rs. 7.52 crores was assigned to local bodies.

(iv) Out of 52,896 assessments for disposal, 39,238 cases were disposed of. 344 cases out of 758 appeals were disposed of.

(v) During the year, a total of 339 films were exempted from the tax under clauses 'A' to 'E' of the Act, involving an amount of Rs. 24.05 lakhs.

D. The Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957

(i) During the year under report, a revenue of Rs. 6.88 crores was collected under the Act.

(ii) Out of 2,44,307 assessments, 10,394 cases were disposed of. An amount of Rs. 694.92 lakhs of arrears was collected. 635 out of 863 appeal cases were disposed of during the year. Similarly, out of 151 **suo-moto** revision cases, 17 were disposed of.

E. The Karnataka Taxes on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Act, 1979.

An amount of Rs. 45 lakhs was collected under this Act.

F. The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas (for consumption, use or sales therein) Act, 1979.

During the year, 16 commodities including Sugar, Tobacco and Textiles, were subjected to Entry Tax in the State and a sum of Rs. 11.10 crores was collected.

G. The Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Act, 1976.

The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes continued to be the Commissioner of Profession Tax during the year. There were 16,096 registered employers and 1,88,776 self-employed persons enrolled, under this Act, as at the end of the year. A revenue of Rs. 12.56 crores was realised and an expenditure of Rs. 24.11 lakhs was incurred as collection charges.

H. The Mysore Betting Tax Act, 1932.

The administration of this Act was transferred to the Commercial Tax Department from 14th January 1982. The revenue collected during the year, under this Act, was Rs. 4.51 crores and the collection charges under the Act, was Rs. 0.83 lakhs.

5.2.08. **Training**

10 Commercial Tax Officers and 20 Assistant Commercial Tax officers were given Refresher Training. Two Commercial Tax Officers were given Advanced Training for Sales Tax Officers at the National Institute of Public Finance and policy, New Delhi. Training was also given to the Inspectors and clerical staff, at the district level.

5.3.01. The main objectives of the Department of Insurance were to provide insurance cover to all the State Government employees and major vehicles purchased out of Government loans by the State Government employees. The Department consists of 4 branches viz.,

(1) Compulsory Life Insurance Branch to bring all the State Government Employees under this scheme for ensuring adequate protection to them and their families,

(2) Motor Insurance Branch to grant Compulsory Insurance to all types of Motor Vehicles owned by the State Government and vehicles in which the State Government have substantial financial interests,

(3) Family Benefit Fund Branch, to ensure Social security to State Government servants, employees of Local Bodies, Aided Schools and Colleges, which was converted into the Group Insurance Scheme, with a little higher benefits,

(4) Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund, to serve the policies held by the employees of erst-while Hyderabad State, which continued to function as a closed fund.

The enforcement of compulsory Life Insurance of Government Employees and that of the Government vehicles, are major regulatory functions of the Department.

5.3.02. The department was headed by a Director who was assisted by an Actuary, a Deputy Director and other supporting staff at the headquarters. There were also Deputy Directors and their staff at the Divisional level. Similarly, District Insurance Officers functioned at the District level. Shri B. B. Patil Kulkarni continued to be the Director, during the year under report.

5.3.03. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as shown below:

No.

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts Filled—in			SC	ST
			Total	Men	Women		
2		3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group A	8	7	7	..	..	..
2.	Group B	31	26	23	3	2	
3.	Group C	775	621	538	83	85	11
4.	Group D	9	75	75	..	9	97
	Total	911	729	643	86	96	11

5.3.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department for the year 1982-83 were Rs. 108.00 lakhs and Rs. 92.89 lakhs respectively.

5.3.05. During the year under report, in the Life Branch 29,096 new polices were issued, which involved an assurance amount of Rs. 2,846.04 lakhs. The total number of policies in force as at the end of the year was 4,52,854 yielding a premium income of Rs. 11.89 crores and the total sum assured was Rs. 283.78 crores. A total number of 8,844 claims were paid, which involved an amount of Rs. 181.49 lakhs, the details of which are given below:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl.No.	*Type of Claim*	*No.*	*Amount*
1	2	3	4
1.	Maturity Claims ..	7,423	128 57
2.	Death Claims	888	36·80
3.	Surrender Value ..	533	16.12
	Total ..	8,844	181.49

A sum of Rs. 516.80 lakhs was granted as loans, Rs. 82.51 crores (excluding interest) was the balance in this fund, at the end of the year. The Department declared a high rate of bonus at Rs. 36 per thousand rupees of sum-assured per annum on Endowment Policies.

5.3.06. In the Motor Branch, 11,820 vehicles were insured which earned a premium income of Rs. 24.65 lakhs. The number of claims paid were 114, the amount paid being Rs. 11.30 lakhs. The balance in this fund at the end of the year was Rs. 92.70 lakhs.

5.3.07. The receipts and payments under the Family Benefit Fund Scheme during the year under report were Rs. 84.29 lakhs and Rs. 1.12 crores respectively.

5.3.08. The policies in force at the end of the year under the Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund were 994, which yielded an annual premium income of Rs. 48,000. The total receipt for the year was Rs. 1.40 lakhs and the total payment was Rs. 3.55 lakhs. The amount of claims paid was Rs. 3.16 lakhs, thereby leaving a balance of Rs. 51.46 lakhs, at the end of the year.

5.3.09. The Department was granted registration certificate by the Controller of Insurance to carry out the Miscellaneous Insurance Business. The General Branch of the Department was a coinsurer with the General Insurance the Department was a co-insurer with the General Insurance in the State.

5.4. Directorate of Small Savings and State Lottery

5.4.01. This Directorate deals with Small Savings and State Lotteries and the Employees' Group Insurance Scheme, functioning as a Wing of the Finance Department. The main objectives of the Directorate were :

(i) to inculcate the habit of thrift and savings among the people and to provide safety and fair return for their savings,

(ii) to counter inflationary pressures in the economy,

(iii) to channelise the people's savings for development programmes of the country,

(iv) to mobilise resources for the State's Development Plan through State Lotteries, and

(v) under the Group Insurance Scheme, to provide for the State Employees, the twin benefits of an insurance cover to help their nominees in the event of their death while in service and to make a lumpsum payment to augment their resources on retirement at a low cost, on a wholly contributory and self-financing basis.

5.4.02. The Director and Ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department was the head of this Directorate. He was assisted by one Small Savings Officer and Deputy Director for State Lotteries, one Administrative Officer, one Publicity Officer, 12 Assistant Directors for Small Savings, 24 Development Officers, 40 Assistant Development Officers for Small Savings and other supporting staff. Shri T. Muralidhar, continued to function as the Director, during the year under report.

5.4.03. The staff-position of the Directorate, as at the end of the year 1982-83, was as given below :

No.

Sl. No.	Category of Post	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled—in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group A	4	4	4	..	..	..
2.	Group B	15	13	13	..	..	..
3.	Group C	94	65	62	3	5	1
4.	Group D	16	9	9	..	6	..
	Total	129	91	88	3	11	1

5.4.04. The expenditure of the Department for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 576.56 lakhs. It had a revenue of Rs. 55.05 crores.

5.4.05. The gross and net collections made by the department under the Small Savings schemes were Rs. 153.40 crores and Rs. 84.03 crores respectively, against the gross and net targetted collection of Rs. 145 crores and Rs. 70 crores respectively ; thus exceeding the targets by 6 per cent in the case of gross and 20 per cent in the case of net collections.

5.4.06. Under "Agency and Pay Roll Savings Groups", there were 6,200 agents at the end of the year and a business of Rs. 33 crores was turned out by these agents.

5.4.07. There were 4,875 Pay Roll Savings Groups at end of the year with a membership of 6.5 lakhs and a collection of Rs. 12.8 crores.

5.4.08. Under State Lotteries, 22 Main draws, 27 Mini draws and 3 Bumper draws were held during the year. The value of the tickets sold was Rs. 721 lakhs. The gross and net receipts under State Lotteries during the year under report were Rs. 765 lakhs and Rs. 237 lakhs respectively. The expenditure incurred on this was Rs. 528 lakhs.

5.4.09. The receipts and payments under the Group Insurance Scheme during the year under report were Rs. 832.90 lakhs and Rs. 266.19 lakhs, inclusive of interest payments.

5.4.10. 35 Field Officers were given training in Small Savings during the year under report.

5.5. State Accounts Department

5.5.01. The State Accounts Department, which is under the direct administrative control of the Finance Department, was formed with the object of having an independent department for conducting audit of accounts of the Local bodies, Statutory bodies and other autonomous institutions, maintaining accounts of the State Government Departments, Local Bodies, Corporations, Local Boards etc., and for giving guidance, advice and assistance to them in financial management, maintenance of Accounts and internal audit of accounts, etc.

5.5.02. The Department was headed by a Controller, who was assisted by a Joint Controller, one Deputy Controller and five Assistant Controllers in the Head Office, in the matters of administration and 24 Field Officers, 6 Deputy Controllers, 18 Assistant Controllers and other supporting staff, in the matters relating to the audit of accounts of 6 Universities, 18 Local Audit Circles and various other offices.

5.5.03. Shri B. Anantha Padmanabha, Joint Controller, continued to hold the concurrent charge of the post of Controller during the year under report.

5.5.04. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year, was as given below :

No.

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	sanctioned	Posts filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Men	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	175	145	140	5	12	2
2.	Group 'B'	..	..	.		..	..
3.	Group 'C'	2,970	2,711	2,449	262	201	25
4.	Group 'D'	66	52	52	..	12	2
	Total	3,211	2,908	2,641	267	225	29

5.5.05. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department for the year 1982-83 were Rs. 91.00 lakhs and Rs. 89.22 lakhs respectively. The total demand and collections of audit charges for the year were Rs. 74.02 lakhs and Rs. 32.17 lakhs respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 41.85 lakhs, at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 57,849 being the actual expenditure incurred by the department during the previous year, was reimbursed by the Government of India, during the year.

5.5.06. During the year under report, a total number of 276 Audit notes was issued in respect of 5 Universities of. Bangalore, Mysore, Karnataka, Mangalore and Gulbarga and the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. Four Annual Audit Reports were issued in respect of 3 Universities of Bangalore, Karnataka and Mysore and the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. Of these, the reports issued pertain to the accounts of the year 1975-76 in respect of the University of Agricultural Sciences and in respect of the other 3 Universities, the issues of Annual Audit Reports pertain to 1979-80.

5.5 07. The Department conducted the monthly and annual audit of accounts in respect of 5 statutory bodies, viz.,—

(1) The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (accounts for the year from 1979-80 to 1980-81).

(2) The Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board (accounts for the year 1978-79).

(3) The Karnataka Housing Board (accounts for the year 1980-81),

(4) The City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore (accounts for the years from 1979-80 to 1981-82),

(5) The Command Area Development Authorities of Bhadra Project, Shimoga (accounts for the year 1981-82) and the Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Project, Belgaum (accounts for the year 1980-81).

5.5.08. Pre-audit of 514 bills of claims relating to Muzrai Establishment Fund, was conducted.

5.5.09. The accounts of the following Karnataka State Charities were audited for the period mentioned against them—

(i) Karnataka State Charities, Varanasi (from 1st January 1981 to 31st December 1982).

(ii) Karnataka State Charities, Thirupathi Tirumala (from 1st January 1982 to 30th June 1982).

(iii) Karnataka State Charities, Shrisailam (from 1st April 1980 to 31st March 1982).

5.5.10. 665 bills relating to claims of Central Relief Committee and Nirashritara Parihara Kendra, Bangalore, were pre-audited. The initial accounts of Central Relief Committee, Nirashritara Parihara Kendras at Bangalore and Mysore, for the period 1981-82 were locally inspected.

5.5.11. During the year under report, accounts of 1,735 Panchayat Raj Institutions and 656 Local Fund and other Miscellaneous Institutions were audited.

5.5.12. The Department took up 20 institutions for fresh auditing and conducted special audit of the accounts of Town Municipal Council of Jamakhandi and the Department of Physics of Bangalore University.

5.5.13. During the year under report, in all 2,175 audit reports on the accounts of the Local Funds, other miscellaneous and panchayatraj institutions were issued. Besides, 207 audit reports on the accounts of Municipalities were also issued.

5.5.14. During the year under report, under the Additional Emoluments (compulsory deposit) scheme for local authority employees, the claims of 416 Specified Authorities were settled in respect of new Additional D.A. deposit scheme and also the claims of 36 specified authorities under the old additional D.A. deposit scheme.

5.6. Department of Treasuries

5.6.01. The main objectives of the Treasury Department were; attending to monetary transactions of the State Government, disbursal of all kinds of pensions sanctioned by State and Central Governments, maintaining the accounts of receipts and payments and to hold custody of Money/Stamps/Stamp papers on behalf of the State.

5.6.02. The Department was headed by a Director, who was assisted by a Deputy Director of Treasuries and other supporting staff at headquarters, 7 Deputy Directors of Treasuries, each incharge of the State Huzur Treasury, District Treasuries of Bangalore, Belgaum, Mysore and Gulbarga, Stamp Depot at Bangalore, and the Government Computer Centre at Bangalore and District Treasury Officers in-chare of other District Treasuries and the Assistant Treasury Officers/Head Accountants in Sub-Treasuries.

5.6.03. Sri A. S. Prabhu, continued to be the Director of Treasuries, during the year under report.

5.6.04. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year was as shown below :

No

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanctioned	Post filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Men	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group A	30	27	27		1	1
2.	GroupB	60	59	53	4	5	..
3.	Group C	1966	1709	1531	178	337	42
4.	Group D	445	433	429	4	106	26
	Total	2501	2226	2040	186	449	69

5.6.05. The budget provision (Non-Plan) of the Department for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 2.69 crores (original) and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 2.65 crores.

5.6 06. In order to reduce the heavy work load in the District Treasury of Dharwad, the Sub-Treasury at Hubli was upgraded as additional District Treasury with effect from 1st May 1982, thereby facilitating the forwardal of monthly accounts to the Accountant General, Bangalore and to the concerned officers, in time, besides providing quick and efficient service to public and other Departments.

5.6.07. To facilitate easy conduct of Government transactions by the Public and other Departmental officers, 5 new Sub-Treasuries, outside the Taluk Headquarters were opened at Sankeswar in Hukkeri Taluk of Belgaum district, at Mayakonda in Davanagere Taluk of Chitradurga district, at Hebri in Karkala Taluk of Dakshina Kannada district, at Hunsagi in Shorapur Taluk, and at Kalgi in Chittapur taluk, both of Gulbarga district.

5.6.08. During the year under report, 6 Non-Bank Sub-Treasuries at Kushalnagar, Honnali, Ilkal, Hosanagar, Savanur and Sringeri, were converted into banking sub-treasuries for handling Government cash transactions.

5.6.09. During the year 1982-83, one Deputy Accountant, 5 First Division Clerks and 6 Group 'D' officials were given training at the District Training Institute, Bangalore.

CHAPTER 6

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE HOME SECRETARIAT

6.1. Department of Excise

6.1.01. The main function of the Department was to regulate the excise activities in the State, like (a) manufacturing and selling of liquors, (b) controlling of smuggling activities and manufacturing of illicit liquors, etc., through the enforcement of Excise Rules and Regulations.

6.1.02. The Department was headed by an Excise Commissioner. Sri J. P. Sharma functioned as the Excise Commissioner, throughout the year under report. He was assisted by 7 Deputy Commissioners of Excise, 40 Superintendents of Excise, 32 Deputy Superintendents of Excise and a few other officers with supporting staff.

6.1.03. As at the end of the year, there were, in all, 4,046 persons working in the Department consisting of 50 group ' A ' officers, 35 group ' B ' officers, 1,562 group ' C ' officials and 2,399 group ' D ' officials.

6.1.04. The expenditure of the Department and the revenue collected during the year under report were, Rs. 8.06 crores and Rs. 140.12 crores, respectively.

6.1.05. There were 23 Distilleries functioning in the State, during the year under report, some of which were the manufacturers of bottled arrack and 35 up arrack, which was being supplied to various arrack bonded depots in the State.

6.1.06. The previlege of vending of arrack for the year 1982-83 in all the districts was sold by public auction. The bids accepted amounted to Rs. 73.91 crores. There were 6725 arrack shops and 157 arrack bonded depots in the State and the consumption of arrack during the year was 372.39 lakh litres. The price and duty of arrack per litre

were Rs. 2.03 and Rs. 3.00, respectively. Besides, Sales Tax at the rate of 8 per cent, surcharge of 10 per cent on Sales Tax and Health cess of 15 per cent and Education cess of 10 per cent, on the amount of duty, were levied. The issue price from Government Depot to the retailers was Rs. 5.96 per litre.

6.1.07. During the year under report, 4 Arrack Warehouses and 7 arrack Feeding Centres were established in the State by M/s. Gemini Distilleries (P) Ltd. As per the contract between Government and M/s. Gemini Distilleries for a period of 5 years from 1st July 1978, the Government continued to supply Rectified Spirit for the manufacture of arrack and pay the Service charges at a rate of 24 paise per litre on arrack manufactured and supplied to Government.

6.1.08. Manufacturing of Indian Liquors in the State was being done by 19 Distilleries and the quantity produced, consumed in the State and exported outside the State were 266.27 lakh litres, 62.02 lakh litres and 217.96 lakh litres respectively. The duty on Indian Liquors for consumption within the State was Rs. 26 per litre or Rs. 19.50 per bulk litre and the litre fee of Rs. 4 per bulk litre was collected. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 1402.70 lakhs.

6.1.09. Four licensed firms continued during the year to manufacture beer, as in the previous years and the quantity manufactured by them during the year was 280.63 lakh Bulk Litres and the revenue realised was Rs. 321.46 lakhs. The duty and the litre fee collected on beer were Rs. 1.15 and Rs. 0.75 per Bulk Litre respectively. The lease amount for the retail vending of beer was Rs. 1,200 per annum per shop. During the year under report, 17 licences were issued for beer vending. The amount realised by way of lease amount was Rs. 20,400.

6.1.10. The previlege of vending of Toddy all over the State was sold by Public auction. Due to the scarcity

of tappable excise trees in the State, reciprocal arrangements from Andhra Pradesh to this State and from Gulbarga and Bijapur district of Karnataka to Andhra Pradesh, were continued. During the year, 5,92,057 trees were tapped and 5,714 shops were in operation. A sum of Rs. 2536.77 lakhs was derived from toddy shop rentals and tree tax and tree rent.

6.1.11. The sale of Ganja was prohibited in the State. Opium continued to be issued only to licensed addicts and for Medicinals and scientific purposes. The number of licensed addicts, during the year, was 34.

6.1.12. The number of licences issued for the sale of foreign liquors to wholesalers and retailers, bars, etc., was 2,526.

6.1.13. 17 bonded and 126 non-bonded licences were issued during the year, for spirituous, medicinal and toilet preparations. The quantity of SMPs manufactured was 12.30 lakh litres.

6.1.14. 143 Dangerous Drug licences were renewed during the year under report and the quantity of these drugs imported into the State was 816 Kgs.

6.1.15. A sum of Rs. 74,100 was derived from the auctioning of Mohwara flowers.

6 1.16. During the year under report 8,631 cases of excise offences were detected. Out of a total of 21,196 cases for disposal, during the year, 10,345 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 10,851 cases.

6.2. Department of Fire Force

6.2.01. The Department was headed by a Director who was assisted by a Deputy Director, a Chief Fire Officer and other supporting staff at the headquarters and by 3 Divisional Fire Officers in 3 Divisions at Bangalore,

Mysore and Gulbarga and Station Officers, each incharge of one or two Fire Stations.

6.2.02. Shri N. S. Srinivasan Special Inspector General of Police continued to be the Director till 2nd March 1983 and thereafter, Shri A. R. Nizamuddin, Director General of Police and Commandant General, Home Guards, held the post.

6.2.03. The total sanctioned strength of the Department as at the end of 1982-83 was 1,045 and the number in position was 790.

6.2.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department for the year 1982-83, were Rs. 2.45 crores and Rs. 2.08 crores respectively.

6.2.05. During the year under report, there were 21 Fire Stations functioning under the control of this Department. As many as 1,921 fire calls including 92 cases of serious fire calls were attended to. These involved a property worth about Rs. 21.55 crores, of which, property worth about Rs. 18.10 crores was saved from destruction.

6.2.06. Besides, 208 rescue calls were attended to, thereby, saving 297 human lives from various accidents. The ambulance units of the department attended to 1,650 ambulance calls and an amount of Rs. 10,543 was realised towards charges for deploying the ambulances. The Department also attended to certain emergency and special duties such as, removal of dead bodies from wells, collapsed buildings etc.

6.2.07. The Department conducted various training courses for the staff of Cinemas, Industrial and Commercial Establishments, etc., in fire fighting.

6.2.08. Cash awards were given to the Fire Force personnel, who turned out good work.

6.2.09. A turn-table ladder, a sophisticated equipment, which is very useful in fire fighting and rescue operations was imported from West Germany, at a cost of Rs. 42.00 lakhs.

6.2.10. An amount of Rs. 45.53 lakhs was spent on purchase of capital fire fighting equipment during the year 1982-83, from the loan amount of Rs. 77.50 lakhs, granted during the year 1981-82, by the General Insurance Corporation of India.

6.2.11. The construction work of Fire Station building in Sandur and staff quarters in Davanagere and Bangalore, was under progress.

6.3. Department of Home Guards and Civil Defence

6.3.01. The Department of Home Guards and Civil Defence is basically a Voluntary Organisation. The main objectives of the Department were to serve the Government and the Public in times of emergencies and natural calamities and to give a helping hand to defence services.

6.3.02. The Department was headed by a Director General of Police, Commandant General of Home Guards and Ex-Officio Director of Civil Defence. At headquarters, he was assisted by a Deputy Commandant General and Ex-Officio Deputy Director and a Commandant in charge of administration and training respectively. At the District level, there were Hon. Commandants appointed by the Government, who were assisted by Deputy Commandants, the latter being regular paid employees. So far, the Government have sanctioned the posts of Deputy Commandant in 14 districts.

6.3.03. Sri D. Vijaya Devaraja Urs, I.P.S. functioned as the Head of the Department upto 30th April 1982 ; Shri N. S. Srinivasan, I.P.S., was in-charge from 3rd May 1982 to 2nd March 1983 and thereafter, Sri A. R. Nizamuddin, I.P.S. held the post of Director.

6.3.04. The staff at position of the Department as at the end of the year was as shown below :

(No)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Men	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group A	4	4	4	..	..	..
2.	Group B	15	7	7	..	..	..
3.	Group C	269	173	159	14	30	3
4.	Group D	67	56	56	..	9	1
	Total	355	240	226	14	39	4

6.3.05. The following were the main achievements Department for the year 1982-83, were Rs. 109.63 lakhs and Rs. 107.59 lakhs respectively.

6.3.06. The following were the main achievements of the Department, during the year under report :—

(i) As at the end of the year, 215 Home Guards Units (including district centres), with a membership of 15,483 were functioning in the State. Three new units were started during the year under report, one each at Shanthalli (Kodagu district), Amruthuru (Tumkur district) and Shivani (Chikmagalur district).

(ii) During the year, 12,590 members had completed the basic training held at District level. Training camps, of 10 days' duration to 1st year-members and of 8 days' duration to 2nd year-members, were organised.

(iii) 2110 selected members were given higher training on various subjects. The training was organised by the combined Central Home Guards and Civil Defence Training Institute at Bangalore.

(iv) Five members of staff and other selected members were given higher training in various subjects.

The training was conducted by the Mobile Civil Emergency Force at New Delhi and the National Civil Defence College at Nagpur.

(v) Training was also given to the personnel of Police Department, Karnataka State Electricity Board and Cinema Theatres, at the Central Training Institute.

(vi) As per the instructions from Home Ministry, 117 officers from Tamil Nadu and 68 All India cadre officers were given training in giving protection from floods.

(vii) As usual, Home Guards have assisted the police in maintaining peace and order in the State and rendered commendable service during the time of the State Legislative Assembly elections. Besides, they have also rendered their services in maintaining law and discipline, in various parts of the State, during the riots and agitation in connection with the implementation of Gokak Committee's Report, Communal clashes in Mandya and Dakshina Kannada Districts and so on.

(viii) During the year under report, 38 Home Guards and one Personnel Officer were given cash awards for the commendable services rendered by them in times of emergencies.

(ix) The State Home Guards' Troups had participated in the National level meeting of Home Guards, convened at Madras and took active participations in various competitions conducted in sports and other activities and secured first place in Hockey, second place in First-Aid, Security and Cultural Display and third place in Fire Extinguishing and Girls' Volley Ball. The State has also won the Runners up championship in sports.

(x) As in previous years, during 1982-83 also, a Departmental stall was opened in the Mysore Dasara Industrial Exhibition organised with Government's aid and in this, the models reflecting the Department's activities and the maps relating to educational aspects, were displayed and this won a prize.

(xii) The Civil Defence Wing's main objective was to help the nation in maintaining peace and order and higher morality, during times of external attacks and thereby, to safeguard the lives and properties of the Public. During the year under report, 1,159 Civil Defence Volunteers were given suitable training in various fields like, fire extinguishing, First-Aid, welfare activities, prevention of accidents, self-defence, transportation and so on.

6.4. Department of Information and Publicity

6.4.01. The Department of Information and Publicity is the Central Publicity Organisation of the Government. The main objectives of the Department are to cater to the publicity needs of various Departments and their Schemes, through various modern and traditional media of publicity like exhibitions, press advertisements, tours of journalists, field programmes through mobile units, song and drama programmes, news reels, documentaries, publications, seminars, symposia, rural broadcasting, talks, etc.

6.4.02. The Director of Information and Publicity was the head of the Department. He was assisted by 2 Joint Directors, 4 Deputy Directors and other officers and staff at headquarters at Bangalore. For administrative purposes, the Department had 4 Divisions each headed by a Deputy Director, at Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga, under whose control the 19 District Information and Publicity Officers were working. Each of the 16 Sub-Divisional Offices of the Department was under the charge of an Assistant Information and Publicity Officer. There were 2 State Information Centres, at Bangalore and Hubli, each headed by an Assistant Director, under the control of the concerned Divisional Deputy Director. Besides, the Director was assisted by a Deputy Director of Information and Publicity and an Assistant Information Officer in the Karnataka Information Centre at New Delhi.

6.4.03. Shri Vijay Sasanur, I.P.S. continued as the Director of Information and Publicity till 8th July 1982 and thereafter, Dr. P. S. Ramanujam, I.P.S. held the post.

6.4.04. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year was as shown below :

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts anc-tioned	Posts filled-in			S.C.	S.T.
			Total	Men	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A	30	26	25	1	2	..
2.	Group 'B'	45	35	34	1	2	1
3.	Group 'C'	404	290	253	37	29	8
4.	Group 'D'	206	193	192	1	34	2
	Total	685	544	504	40	67	11

6.4.05. The details of budget allotment and expenditure of the Department for the year 1982-83 are as given in the following table :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Item	Budget Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Plan	113.00	146.27
2.	Non-Plan	181.00	173.90
	Total	294.00	320.17

(The sum of Rs. 146.27 lakhs, has been spent by the Department against an allotment of Rs. 113 lakhs by obtaining additional grants from the Government).

6.4.06. The achievements of the Department during the year under report, under various programmes and schemes were as given below :

(i) **Press and News.**—The Press and News Section of the Department continued to publicise the activities of various Departments of Government, through the issue of press notes, news items, etc., and kept the Government informed about the reactions of the people, as reflected in the press. In this regard, as many as 2,776 Kannada and 3,878 English press releases were issued and over 11,123 paper clippings were sent to the Governor and the Ministers concerned. It also released 85 special articles on the Socio-Economic Programmes of the State Government. About 230 Press conferences were arranged for the Ministers, Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments. Tours of Journalists were arranged to the important projects and functions in the State. Similarly, the Divisional, District and Sub-Divisional officers of the Department also have released such news items, success stories, handouts, feature articles, etc., to the local press and arranged press conferences and tours of Journalists.

(ii) **Publications.**—Many books and folders for publicising the activities of the Government at Taluk level in Socio-Economic field and on the welfare schemes of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, were continuously brought out by the Department. Several monthly and fortnightly magazines and news papers, highlighting the developmental programmes and policies of the Government were also continued to be brought out regularly and were being distributed to all Government Institutions, libraries, educational institutions and other concerned organisations/ institutions. The Department also brought out 7 Special booklets on different subjects highlighting the Government's achievements, in the respective fields. The Department installed 40 Highway Hoardings to project the Programmes of the Government, for information of the general public.

(iii) **Tribal Area Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes.**—37 Tribal students were taken on ' Karnataka Darshan ', a study tour, covering 10 Districts of the State and 30 Tribal adults were taken on ' Bharath Darshan ' tour to the Tribal areas of

West Bengal and Orissa States. Likewise, the Scheduled Caste members of various Panchayats of the State were also taken on these tours.

(iv) **Film Purchase and Production.**—16 news reels were released in all the theatres in the State, through the Films Division Circuit and one 35 mm II 'C' B. V. Camera was purchased at a cost of Rs. 4.21 lakhs. The photographs covering 445 programmes were released to the press and 205 coverages were included in the news reels. 41,000 photographs of different sizes were released to news papers, exhibitions and publications.

(v) **Documentary Films.**—Six Documentary Films were produced by the Department, of which 3 were with the financial assistance of the Youth Services, Public Health Engineering and Kannada and Culture Departments. Seven documentary films in 35 mm. and 16 mm. were produced and released through the Films Division Circuit of the Government of India and the Mobile Publicity Units of the Department throughout the State. One documentary film of 10 minutes duration, depicting the upliftment of Harijans in the State was produced at a cost of Rs. 75,000, under Special Component Plan and another documentary film of the previous year was completed.

(vi) **Exhibitions and Field Publicity.**—

The Department had participated in 4 exhibitions held both within and outside the State. Small-scale Exhibitions were also arranged in districts by the District level officers.

Two tableaux one on Harijan Welfare and the other on Kempegowda's life were exhibited at Bangalore on Kannada Rajyotsava Day in November 1982 and Republic Day, 1983.

To educate the rural masses about the developmental activities and field publicity programmes, a mobile exhibi-

tion Van, first of its kind in the State, was sent around Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Bangalore and Mysore Districts.

Likewise, 5,000 film shows in Semi-urban and rural areas were arranged, which were found to be very useful in keeping the rural masses informed about the developmental activities of the Government.

Two State-level seminars were conducted at Bangalore and Dharwad. The Divisional and District Officers also conducted group discussions and seminars, by involving local talents and intellectuals, to educate the people on the policies and programmes of the Government.

(vii) Government advertisements, both classified and displayed, were released by the Department to daily news papers and periodicals in the State, as well as to those outside the State, as per the guidelines issued by the Government, from time to time.

(viii) For the growth of the Regional Film Industry in Karnataka, several programmes were introduced by the State Government. Under these, 104 feature films produced in the State were given a subsidy of Rs. 85 lakhs. 50 per cent Tax Exemption Certificates were issued to 70 feature films. By issuing shooting permission in the State for documentary and full length feature films, a sum of Rs. 1.49 lakhs as shooting charges and Rs. 32,040 as projecting charges, were collected.

(ix) The Department purchased about 140 books for reference, covering all the important subjects like history, art, architecture, literature, etc., for use in the libraries maintained by District and State Information Centres and 62 reference books for the Research and Reference Cell of the Department.

(x) During the year, the Department continued to maintain 4,545 Community Radio Sets in Villages through-

out the State, 65 battery sets were converted into electric sets for instaliation in the District Information and Publicity Offices. Closed Circuit Television Sets were arranged for the cultural programmes, during the Dasara, Shivarathri and such other festivals in the State. There were 1,715 Radio Rural Forums in the State and the work of these forums was being activised.

(xi) To educate the people about the evils of drinking, filmshows, song and drama programmes were arranged in labour-concentrated and rural areas. Publicity posters and literature were sent to educational institutions, to avert students from the habit of drinking. In furtherance of this cause, 359 film shows and 81 lavanis, harikathas, dramas and debates were arranged. 20 Highway Hoardings were installed in labour-concentrated colonies. Cinema slides on tee-totalism were prepared and sent to all the theatres in the State for screening.

(xii) With a view to project the cultural heritage of the State, as many as 120 artists of 31 troupes, with reputation, participated in various programmes of dance, drama and music which were presented at various Centres in the State under the Composite Scheme. Besides, the Song and Drama Unit sponsored a folk-dance 'Somana Kunitha', for the inaugural function of IX ASIAD, 1982, held at New Delhi. With its colourful masks, costumes and vibrant music, it was a special attraction of the function. The Unit presented more than 50 shows of different publicity-oriented plays in rural parts of the State.

6.5. Department of Motor Vehicles

6.5.01. The Motor Vehicles Department, being one of the major revenue earning departments in the State, is responsible for administering the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Central Act No. 4 of 1939); the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957; the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules 1963 and the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules,

1957. Besides, the department was also entrusted with the responsibilty of collecting the tax revenue realisable under the above Acts and Rules.

6.5.02. The Department was headed by the Commissioner for Transport. At the head office, he was assisted by the Joint Commissioner for Transport, the Deputy Commissioner for Transport in charge of administartion, the Deputy Commissioner for Transport and Secretary, Karnataka State Transport Authority, Law Officer, Financial Assistant, Assistant Law Officer, Assistant Transport Commissioner, Assistant Director of Statistics, 4 Assistant Secretaries and other supporting staff. Besides, he was assisted by 5 Deputy Commissioners for Transport, each incharge of a division, 19 Regional Transport Officers and 13 Assistant Regional Transport Officers at Regional and Sub-regional level set-up.

6.5.03. During the year 1982-83, Shri S. M. Patnaik, I.A.S., continued to hold the post of the Commissioner for Transport upto 6th April 1982 and thereafter Shri Falguni Rajkumar, I.A.S., functioned as Commissioner, for the rest of the year.

6.5.04. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year was as shown below:

(No.)

Sl No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			SC	ST
			Total	Men	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group A	36	35	34	1	2	1
2.	Group B	114	78	76	2	5	..
3.	Group C	1,372	1,087	1,006	81	131	1
4.	Group D	293	164	160	4	36	
	To	,815	1,364	1,276	88	174	29

6.5.05. The Budget allotment and expenditure of the Department , during the year under report, were Rs. 2.02 crores and Rs. 1.99 crores respectively. The Department earned a revenue of Rs. 59.29 crores against a target of Rs. 60.55 crores.

6.5.06. The Karnataka State Transport Authority, Quasi-Judicial Body, constituted under section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, was authorised to grant permits for the use of various goods vehicles all over the Country and between States on reciprocal basis, including zonal and Inter-State permits under section 60 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. Cases of violation of conditions permit of viz, illegal plying of vehicles without permits, driving of vehicles without driving licences, evasion of taxes and such other offences were detected and action was being taken thereon. A total of 422 cases were detected and disposed of by the Authority during the year under report.

6.5.07. **Passenger Transport.**—The Operation of Transport Vehicles between the State and other States, under the bilateral Inter-State agreement, continued during the year under report. With a view to improve the travelling facilities to Public, a fresh agreement between the State and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu was finalised and brought into force with effect from 1st September 1982. The quota of 200 All India Tourist Taxi Cab permits allotted to the State was utilised by granting permits. In view of increasing demand for these permits, an additional quota of 250 permits was sought.for from the Government of India. Out of a quota of 50 All India Tourist Omnibus permits to the State, permits were issued to 36 vehicles and action for the utilisation of the remaining quota was being taken. In addition to this, 55 All India Tourist Omnibus Temporary permits were issued. Under the bilateral agreement, between Karnataka and Tamil the bilateral agreement, between Karnataka, and The States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and The Union Territory of Goa, 214 Tourist Taxi permits and 123 Motor-Cab permits were issued during the year under report.

6.5.08. **Goods Vehicles.**—The National Permits Scheme was continued during this year also, to encourage the quick transportation of goods through out the Country. The initially allotted quota of 800 permits was fully utilised and an additional quota of 400 permits was yet to be utilised.

Under South Zone Permit Scheme, out of an allotted quota of 900 permits, 879 composite permits were issued.

Under the bilateral agreements between Karnataka and other States and Union Territories, viz., Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhyapradesh, Goa and Dehi, which were continued during the year under report also, 10,213 permits for Public Carriers and 364 permits for Private Carriers were issued.

6.5.09. **Regional Transport Authority.**—The Regional Transport Authority constituted by the Government, under section 44 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, in each district, which is also a quasi-judicial body, was authorised to give registrations to the vehicles within their region and to issue fitness certificates to them. A total of 72,042 permits for all types of vehicles issued by these Regional Transport Authorities were valid as at the end of the year. A total of 8,968 Fitness certificates were issued and 58,451 certificates were renewed by these authorities, during the year under report. From these a sum of Rs. 50.73 lakhs was realised.

During the year under report, as many as 49,432 vehicles were newly registered and 7,354 vehicles of other States, on change of addresses and transfer of ownership, were re-registered. As at the end of the year, there were a total of 5,04,232 registered motor vehicles. A sum of Rs. 42.65 lakhs was realised by way of registration fees.

6.5.10. As at the end of the year under report, 4,36,154 Driving Licences and 53,258 conductor licences

were in force, which were issued by the Regional Transport Authorities. A sum of Rs. 34.56 lakhs was realised as licence fees.

6.5.11. During the year, technical sanction was accorded for registration of 39 trailors, manufactured by different local private companies, and 12 new vehicles were accorded technical sanction for registration in the State.

6.5.12. The right to levy Tax or Tolls by the Local Bodies has been taken over by the Government after the promulgation of the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957. In view of this, compensation was paid to the Local Bodies on the basis of income derived by them during a certain specified period. A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was allotted for compensation, out of which a sum of Rs. 14.05 lakhs was authorised for payment upto the end of March 1983.

6.5.13. During the year, 34,774 D.S.A. cases and 17,072 population cases were booked and disposed of, for violation of MotorVehicles Rules and a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was collected by way of fines.

6.5.14. A Special Act was introduced by the Central Government (Act No. 47 of 1981-82) in case of hit and run motor accidents by inserting Rule 109A, 109C and 199. According to this, compensation of Rs. 5,000 in case of death and Rs. 1000 in case of grievous hurt should be paid. Financial arrangements were made for meeting the expenses for such incidents.

6.5.15. During the year under report, 5 organisations viz. Institution of Speech and Hearing, Bangalore, Karnataka Cancer Therapy Research Institute, Hubli, the Association of Physically Handicapped Training Institute ; " CARE " organisation of Karnataka, Tractor-Trailer owned by Somanahally Society for the Welfare of Leprosy Patients Centre, were given tax exemption for the vehicles

owned by them, which were made use of for carrying the patients and the physically handicapped to hospitals and back to their respective places.

6.6. Department of Police

6.6.01. The Department of Police was responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the State. It was headed by a Director-General of Police. Shri G. V. Rao continued to be the Director-General of Police upto 31st October 1982. The post of Director-General of Police was redesignated as Director General and Inspector General of Police, with effect from 16th July 1982. Shri K. C. K. Raja, consequent on retirement of Shri G. V. Rao, took over the charge and continued to be the Director General and Inspector General of Police, for the rest of the year. He also held the post of Special Inspector General of Police, Training and CID, Bangalore, till 31st October 1982 and thereafter Shri Abraham Verghese took over the charge of the Special I.G.P., Training and C.I.D. The Director General and Inspector General of Police was assisted by Additional Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Commissioner of Police, Bangalore City, Assistant Inspectors General of Police, Superintendents of Police and other Officers.

6.6.02. The sanctioned-strength of the Department, both permanent and temporary (excluding K.S.R.P.), as at the end of the calendar year 1982, was 37,624. During the year 1982, 2,205 persons were recruited to the Constable cadre, of which, 1,646 were Civil and 559 were Armed Constables. The total number of retirements, resignations and other casualities in the force, during the year, was 936.

6.6.03. Four Battalions of Karnataka State Reserve Police were functioning under the Additional Inspector General of Police, K.S.R.P., with an actual strength of 3,870.

6.6.04. The total cost of the Department for the financial year 1982-83 (provisional) was Rs. 52.78 crores.

6.6.05. During the year under report, a total of 74,479 cognizable crimes under IPC (from Class I to Class VI), were reported and those reported under Special and Local Laws were 5,58,215. 27,875 cases of grave crimes were reported, under various heads viz., murder, dacoity, robbery, house burgling and thefts, of cattle and ordinary thefts. Cases of un-natural and accidental deaths, reported during the year under report numbered 10,872. The number of cases of rioting and unlawful assembly, reported, was 5,742.

6.6.06. During the year, 45,558 cognizable crimes under IPC were charge-sheeted, 10,521 were convicted, 14,004 cases were under investigation, 14,408 cases were acquitted or discharged, 8,477 cases were compounded in courts and 67,040 cases were pending trial in the courts at the end of the year. The corresponding figures for offences under Special and Local Laws were 5,54,078, 5,37,829, 8,901, 7,944, 34 and 29,744 respectively.

6.6.07. The value of property lost and recovered during the year 1982 was Rs. 6.81 crores and Rs. 2.45 crores, respectively.

6.6.08. As many as 19 persons escaped from police custody, during the year under review and in this connection 20 Police Officers and Police men were dealt with departmentally for dereliction of duties.

6.6.09. In the Forensic Science Laboratory, 4,634 cases were pending at the beginning of the year 1982, 4,866 cases were received afresh during the year and 9,443 cases were reported, leaving 57 cases pending at the end of the year. Besides, the services of the laboratory were utilised by the Indian Standards Institute for testing the standard of

sample liquors of various industries which had ISI mark for their products and by the Bangalore University for recognition of research work leading to Ph.D. Degree.

6.6.10. The Corps of Detectives (COD), in addition to taking up investigations and enquiries, continued to assist the Local Police in the investigation of complicated and challenging cases.

6.6 11. There were 701 criminals on the files of Criminal Investigation Department, as at the end of the year, of which 3 were newly registered. Besides, there were 258 Foreign Criminals on the files. Names and Index Cards were maintained by the Criminal Inteligence Bureau (CIB), in respect of all the CID and Foreign Criminals and also Important Criminals with upto-date information and the where-abouts of the criminals. Besides, the modus-operandi, sphere of operation, physical peculiarities and property index were also maintained. Files on Inter-State gangs were also being prepared.

6.6.12. In the Finger-Print Bureau, 61,278 Finger-Print slips were on record at the end of the year. 16,364 Finger-Print slips were received for search during the year, out of which 1,601 Finger-Print slips were traced.

6.6.13. During the year 1982, 339 cases were detected by the District Police, Special Police, Forest Squad, Railway Police and C.I.D. Forest Cell which pertained to detection of smuggling of forest produce and the enforcement of W.L.P. Act, 1982. The total value of forest produce detected during the year was about Rs. 33.59 lakhs. 99 vehicles, used in the smuggling of forest wealth, were also seized.

6.6.14. The Directorate of Enforcement Cell and the District Police, jointly conducted 1,915 raids to check hoarding, black marketing and violation of control order of

Essential Commodities Act. 936 cases were booked, in which connection 1,258 persons were arrested. Essential commodities worth Rs. 5.57 crores were seized. Of the total of 936 cases booked, 56 were convicted, 564 cases were pending trial, 64 were under investigation and 252 cases were otherwise disposed of. In the Civil Rights Enforcement Cell (CRE), 674 cases of harassment and atrocities against Harijans were registered and 215 references were received, for verification of false caste certificates produced by non-SCs and non-STs for getting benefits given to SCs and STs.

6.6.15. The jurisdiction of Railway Police covered portion of Southern and South-Central Railways, coming under the State of Karnataka. In its jurisdiction, during the year, 215 thefts were reported.

6.6.16. Under the Supperssion of Immoral Traffic Act, 2,753 cases were booked and 3,327 persons were arrested. Of the arrested, 2,891 persons were convicted.

6.6.17. During the year under review, 45,331 warrants were received for execution, of which, 26,954 were executed, 15,670 were returned unexecuted, while, 2,707 were pending at the end of the year 1982.

6.6.18. During the year under report 15 Police Officers were given awards of President's Police Medal for distinguished service and Police Medals for meritorious service, on the occasions of Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations of the year.

6.6.19. Probationery Police Officers of different cadres were given training of various durations in the Police Training Centre at Mysore and Channapatna and 3 short-term courses were also conducted by the Institute at Mysore.

6.6.20. The Police Research Centre undertook intensive study, including collection of statistics on :

(i) Handbooks containing analysis of crimes in Metropolitan Cities of the Country and

(ii) The Compendium of Crimes containing Police and Allied Statistics in respect of Karnataka.

6.6.21. The services of Police Dog Squad, with 6 dogs, were being utilised by the Investigating officers in the detection of Crimes.

6.6.22. The Government of India gave Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 31.52 lakhs under the scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces. During 1982-83, Vehicles, Wireless Sets for Police Stations and Training Aids to the Police Training Institutions were provided from this fund.

6.6.23. Village Defence Parties continued to function in a large number of villages in all the districts of the State, which were headed by Dalapathis. As at the end of the year, 23,566 villages were covered by constituting V.D.Ps., with a membership of 3,98,572 and 12,225 Dalapathes were appointed for these parities.

6.6.24. During the year, a sum of Rs. 1.35 lakhs was realised from the auction of 11 vehicles owned by the Department.

6.7. Department of Prisons

6.7.01. The objective of the Department of Prisons was to mould the minds of the Prison inmates to become law abiding citizens and make them fit to leal honourable life, through various reformatory measures.

6.7.02. There were a total of 100 Prison Institutions in the State. Out of these, 4 were Central Prisons, 8 were District Prisons of Class I and II, 7 District Headquarter

Sub-Jails, 2 Special Sub-Jails, 75 Taluk Sub-Jails, One Open, Air Jail, one Juvenile Jail, one Borstal School and one Prison Training Institute at Mysore, for guarding staff. The Department was headed by an Inspector General of Prisons, who was assisted by Deputy Inspector General of Prisons, Headquarters Assistant, Superintendents of Jails and other supporting staff.

6.7.03. At the beginning of the year, there were 7,527 prisoners of all classes. 50,990 were admitted during the year, of whom 49,440 were males and 1,550 were females. Thus, out of a total of 58,517 prisoners, 51,897 were released, leaving a balance of 6,620 at the end of the year. The daily average number of prisoners during the year 1982-83 was 6,955.

6.7.04. Out of a total number of 16,850 convicts during the year under report, 12,947 were released. The number of prisoners who escaped duing the year was 9, out of whom 8 were recaptured.

6.7.05. During the year, 22 major and 169 minor offences were committed by the prisoners, against whom disciplinary action was taken, 288 prisoners were employed as Convict Officers during the year.

6.7.06. A total sum of Rs. 207.31 lakhs was spent on the maintenance of prisoners, during the year. The average cost of maintenance per prisoner during the year was Rs. 5,800.

6.7.07. There were a total of 41,584 under-trial prisoners in major as well as Sub-Jails, of which 24,089 were released on bail, 10,761 were discharged by courts, 2,511 were convicted and sentenced by courts, 1,487 were transferred to other jails in the State, 22 escaped and 3 died. 2,711 prisoners were there at the end of the year. The daily average number of under-trial prisoners in Major-Jails was 2,045 and that in Sub-Jails was 2,545.

6.7.08. During the year, articles worth Rs. 54.92 lakhs were manufactured in the Jail industries.

6.7.09. Literacy classes were conducted in jails for the benefit of prisoners, with the help of paid teachers as well as literate convicts. Adult Education classes were conducted under Adult Education Schemes and they were encouraged to take up Higher Secondary and Degree Examinations. Besides, news papers, magazines, journals etc., were continued to be provided to jail inmates. The Karnataka State Central Library continued to lend books, papers and periodicals to the prison libraries, which were fully utilised by the inmates.

6.7.10. Canteen facilities were provided in the jails for the prisoners and special-feeding was arranged on all the important Religious and National festivals. Cultural programmes and film shows were arranged by the Department of Information and Publicity. Eligible prisoners were given parole and furlough to attend to the family affairs and functions, wherein, their presence was necessary. During the year under report, 18 prisoners were released on parole and 86 on furiough.

6.7.11. Under the Wage-Earning Scheme the prisoners were allowed to spend a part of their earning on their day-to-day requirements and to remit a portion of their earnings to their families for maintenance. The balance was deposited in their personal account and given at the time of their release. Wages at the rate of Rs. 2 per day for skilled and Rs. 1·50 per day for unskilled prisoners, were being paid. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1.81 lakhs were spent by the Department on this.

6.7.12. The Open-Air Jail established in Koramangala during 1971-72, has marked a rapid development and received a good response from the people of all sections where in, well behaved, trust-worthy and long-term prisoners are lodged and given freedom to move about and work.

in open atmosphere, without any sort of watch and security. The institution is equipped with tractors etc., and the prisoners are trained by the experienced staff, in modern methods of Agriculture and Horticulture. Vegetables, fruits and such other crops are grown by the inmates and the institution has fetched an income of Rs. 3.31 lakhs during the year 1982-83.

6.7.13. **Borstal Schools.**—Young offenders coming under Borstal School Act are lodged in the Borstal School at Dharwad. During the year under report, a total of 52 lads were there, of whom 15 were newly admitted during the year. Of the total, 22 were released, leaving a balance of 30 lads, at the end of the year. The daily average number of them was 33.

6.7.14. A sum of Rs. 11.68 lakhs was spent on this school during the year under report. The average cost of maintenance per head worked-out to Rs. 24,449 in the current year. Articles worth Rs. 5.49 lakhs were manufactured.

6.7.15. Literacy classes and drawing classes were conducted through paid teachers, in this school and the inmates were provided with news papers, magazines and books in Kannada, Marathi and Urdu languages.

6.7.16. Canteen facilities were provided in this school and the total canteen sales during the year amounted to Rs. 27,743. The value of garden produce in this school during the year was Rs. 83,355.

6.7.17. Well-equipped band-set of the school, which gained popularity in Dharwad was being hired at a rate of Rs. 25 per hour.

6.7.18. In the prison Training Institute at Mysore, which imparts training to the executive staff i.e., Wardens and Head Wardens, training was given to the 10th batch of the staff.

6.8. Department of Tourism

6.8.01. The Department of Tourism had 3 important wings, viz., Hospitality, Planning and Administration. The Department was catering to the needs of tourists by providing tourist information, extending financial as well as non-financial assistance, recognition of travel/excursion agencies, according approval to hotel projects, etc.

6.8.02. The Department had its headquarters at Bangalore. There were 12 Tourist Information Counters, one each at Mysore, Mercara, Hospet, Bijapur, Hassan, Shravanabelagola, Basavakalyan, Hampi, Panaji (Goa) and 3 at Bangalore City, besides the main office. The Counter at Panaji in Goa was for the benefit of tourists visiting Karnataka from Goa.

6.8.03. The Department was headed by Director of Tourism who was also the Managing Director of the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation. The Director was assisted by 2 Deputy Directors incharge of Planning and Administration and a Tourist Officer at the headquarters and a Senior Deputy Director for Mysore Region.

6.8.04. The budget provision and expenditure of the Department for the year 1982-83 were Rs. 179.40 lakhs and Rs. 234.98 lakhs respectively.

6.8.05. Steps were taken for dissemination of the literature to all the Tourist Offices and Centres, at Tourist Gatherings, at International Conferences and Important Hotels, etc., abroad, through the Government of India Tourist Officers and there Embassion by bringing Karnataka on the World Tourism Map. During the year, the Department participated in the Horticulture Exhibition, Ahara Exhibition, both at Bangalore, Dasara Exhibition at Mysore, Carnival at Goa and Onam at Trivandrum, by way of putting up the stalls and making available the publicity literature to the visitors, etc.

6.8.06. Brochures on Bidar and Dakshina Kannada were brought out, besides a booklet on Dharmasthala, in connection with religious functions.

6.8.07. The Department continued to maintain canteens and lodges, for serving the needs of tourists by providing facilities at nominal rates, at important tourist places like, Belur, Halebeed, Shravanabelagola, Dandeli, Aihole, Devarayanadurga, Somanathapura, etc. The construction of kitchen-cum-dinning block at River-side cottage in Srirangapatna was taken up and completed during the year. The canteen with a conference hall and 2 rooms at Nandi Hills, was opened during March 1983. The Tourist Rest House at Gokarna was kept open to the Public.

6.8.08. The Department celebrated the Tourist Week, for a week's period from 27th October 1982, which attracted a big crowd. Artists in music and dance fields, from all over india, were invited to give performances.

6.8.09. During the year, Bangalore was selected for holding the Southern Zonal Tourism Ministers' Conference in October 1982, one of the important conferences on tourism, which was attended by all the Ministers of South including the Regional Directors and the Director of Tourism of the Government of India Tourist Office, besides the Tourism Directors of Southern States.

6.8.10. The Hospitality Wing of the Department rendered non-financial assistance to many VIPs, apart from extending hospitality to 36 groups, who visited the State. During the year, many eminent writers, travel agents like BBC team, USA Travel Agents visited the State. They were provided with hospitality services during their stay in the State.

6.8.11. The preliminary work in acquiring the land and the finalisation of plans and designs, in connection with the resurrection of Hampi Project was completed.

6.9. Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement

6.9.01. The Karnataka Rajya Sainik Board was an advisory body, constituted by the Government to give advice on various welfare matters for the resettlement and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, their families and also the families of those who were killed in action and the disabled. Normally, the tenure of the Board lasts for 3 years, with the Chief Minister as the President of the Board and it was reconstituted vide G.O. No. HD 16 KSS 81, dated 19th August 1981 for a period of 3 years with effect from the date of issue of Government Order.

6.9.02. The Department was headed by a Director, assisted by a Deputy Director, a Manager and Supporting Staff at headquarters and at District level by 8 Deputy Directors each in charge of the district level offices at Bangalore, Mysore, Madikeri, Mangalore, Karwar, Dharwad, Belgaum and Bijapur districts, having a jurisdiction over 2 to 4 districts, and other supporting staff.

6.9.03. Colonel K. C. Aiyanna (Retd.) functioned as the Director of the Department.

6.9.04. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year under report was as given in the following table :

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanctioned	Posts filled-in			S.C.	ST.
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	10	10	10	..	..	..
2.	Group 'B	2	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Group 'C'	64	38	38	..	1	..
4.	Group 'D'	23	22	20	2	3	..
	Total	99	70	68	2	4	..

6.9.05. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department, under Non-plan Schemes, for the year 1982-83, were Rs. 11.51 lakhs and Rs. 8.15 lakhs, respectively. Besides, an amount of Rs. 4.07 lakhs was spent towards State Government's share of expenditure incurred on Military Boys' Hostels, the total expenditure being shared between the State and Central Governments on 50 : 50 basis.

6.9.06. There were about 95,000 ex-servicemen and their dependents in the State, during the year under report, of whom about 28,000 were pensioners. As a measure of resettlement, the State Government provided various concessions and benefits, the details of which, are briefly indicated below :

(i) Legal protection to safeguard the residential houses and agricultural lands was provided, vide Karnataka Rent Control Amendment Ordinance of 1982 and by inserting a new section No. 21-B into the Karnataka Rent Control Act, 1961, under which in-service personnel, ex-servicemen and widows of those who die while in service, could resume their rented houses for personal occupation. The widows of the retired personnel were also eligible for such resumption, within 5 years of the death of the pensioners. Provisions were also made for resumption of agricultural lands for personal cultivation.

(ii) 10 per cent direct recruitment vacancies under all groups, both under the State Government and State Public Sector Undertakings were reserved for ex-servicemen. disabled personnel and the families and dependents of Jawans killed in action. The Department was given powers to sponsor candidates for these reserved vacancies, with effect from June 1982, which were till then being filled through Employment Exchanges. Likewise, the Government of India had given the Department the powers to co-sponsor candidates for filling the vacancies reserved in favour of ex-servicemen in all vacancies in the Central Government Establishments, other than those filled through the Union Public Service Commission, with effect from 1st

April 1982. 10 per cent in Group ' C ' and 20 per cent in Group ' D ' posts for recruitment in Central Government Departments and 14½ per cent in Group ' C ' and 24½ per cent in Group ' D ' appointments in the Central Public Sector Undertakings, were reserved in favour of ex-servicemen. Several concessions in respect of pay and allowances, appointments and Service benefits were given to these people. During the year under report, 782 ex-servicemen were provided employment in various State Government Departments, its Undertakings and Private Sectors in the State.

(iii) Opportunities for the ex-servicemen for self-employment, were given by way of making 10 per cent reservations in the allotment of free sites, National and State Transport permits, lands for cultivation, etc.

(iv) Full educational concessions to the children and dependents of serving personnel below the rank of officers were given, through making reservations in the seats for admission to various courses and classes in various educational institutions at all levels, sanctioning of book grants, scholarships and stipends for pursuing studies, etc.

(v) Free medical treatment was given to Military pensioners in all the State Government Hospitals, besides that given in the Military Hospitals.

(vi) Reservations were also made for allotment of house-sites formed by the Bangalore Development Authority, City Improvement Trust Board, Municipalities and other Local Bodies. Free lands were also given for cultivation purpose to these people.

(vii) There were 5 Military Boys' Hostels' in the State, of which one was closed down during the year under report. The children of ex-servicemen and of those killed in action, were given admission and provided with free boarding and lodging. Boarding charges at the rate of Rs. 80 per month per person and an honorarium of Rs. 25

p.m. being paid to the doctors visiting these hostels for periodical medical checkup of the boarders, were sanctioned by the Government.

(viii) There were 4 Military Rest Houses in the State which were maintained by the Deputy Directors of the districts, where the Rest Houses were located. The ex-servicemen, during their visit to these places, could stay in these Rest Houses, by paying a nominal rent.

(ix) The Director of the Department administered the following funds.

(a) Karnataka Rajya Sainik Welfare Fund utilised for the welfare of ex-servicemen and their dependents, towards book grants to the school-going children, financial assistance to the aged and destitute ex-servicemen, widows of deceased ex-servicemen in needy circumstances, sanction of death relief grant, etc. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1.38 lakhs was spent from this fund involving 954 grantees ;

(b) Special Fund for reconstruction and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen was maintained for giving: (i) Scholarships to the children of non-pensioner ex-servicemen and stipends to those of ex-servicemen for prosecuting higher studies ; (ii) Monthly grant of Rs. 60 p.m. to the widows of Military pensioners retired prior to 1st January 1964 ; (iii) Annual maintenance grant at the rate of Rs. 1,000 ; and (iv) Subsidy of interest on loans taken from Nationalised Banks for setting up Small Scale Industries by the ex-servicemen below the rank of officers. A total amount of Rs. 3.67 lakhs was spent from this fund.

(c) Flag Day Fund—Armed Forces Flag Day is being observed all over the State and Country. On this day, tokens and Car Flags were sold and a sum of Rs. 1.39 lakhs was collected against a target of Rs. 1.56 lakhs during the year. Out of this 40 per cent of the target amounting to Rs. 62,400 was remitted to the Kendriya Sainik Board. 10 per cent of Flag Day collection was placed at the

disposal of the Deputy Directors of the Department at district level, for giving spot-assistance to ex-servicemen, in emergency cases and the balance was transferred to the Welfare Fund of Rajya Sainik Board.

(x) Family pension papers of 493 widows of pensioner ex-servicemen were initiated, scrutinised and forwarded to the Accountant General, Bangalore, for sanction as in the case of families of Civil Government Servants.

(xi) Under the Scheme of payment of War Awards to the parents of Defence Service personnel and ex-servicemen, an expenditure of Rs. 18,500 was incurred for 83 parents in the State during the year under report, including the renewal cases of previous years.

(xii) Monetary grants were given to the Winners of Gallantry Awards and the recipients of various decorations of the Karnataka State. Those who were given the monetary grants numbered 131.

(xiii) Vehicles, surplus to the requirement of the Defence Forces, were being allotted to the ex-servicemen and officers for their re-settlement and 26 cases were recommended to the Director-General, Resettlement, New Delhi, for allotment of Vehicles, during the year under report.

CHAPTER 7

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE REVENUE SECRETARIAT

7.1. Department of Religious and Charitable Endowments

7.1.01. The Department of Religious and Charitable Endowments was responsible for the administration and maintenance of Religious and Charitable Institutions within and outside the State. The Department continued to administer the following Acts during the year under report :

(i) The Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927;

(ii) The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 (M) ;

(iii) The Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 ;

(iv) The Hyderabad Endowments Regulations and

(v) The Coorg Temple Funds Management Act.

7.1.02. The Department was headed by a Commissioner. Shri Ramesh Kumar, I.A.S. continued to function as Commissioner during the year under report.

7.1.03. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year was as given below :

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			S.C.	S.T.
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	9	9	9	..	..	..
2.	Group 'B'	16	13	13	..	..	..
3.	Group 'C'	187	168	155	13	20	9
4.	Group 'D'	45	41	41	..	5	3
	Total	257	231	218	13	25	12

7.1.04. The Budget Allotment and Expenditure of the Department, for the year 1982-83, were Rs. 1.25 crores and Rs. 1.10 crores, respectively.

7.1.05. The Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927, was in force in the 9 districts of Old Mysore Area. There were a total of 18,473 Muzrai Institutions in the Old Mysore Area.

7.1.06. During the year 1982-83, 42 scales of income and expenditure of Religious Institutions, were approved by the Commissioner for Endowments, Bangalore.

7.1.07. The Coorg Temple Fund Management Act No. VIII of 1956 which was in force, in Kodagu District, covered only 10 institutions referred to, in the Schedule of the Coorg Act. The total receipt and expenditure, during the year under report, were Rs. 3.72 lakhs and Rs. 3.24 lakhs, respectively.

7.1.08. The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, continued to be in force in the districts of Dakshina Kannada and Bellary and Kollegal Taluk of Mysore District. The Temples having an income less than Rs. 20,000 were under the jurisdiction of the Area Committee constituted by the Government, with the Assistant Commissioner as the Chairman of this Committee. A total of 1,100 Institutions were being administered by this Act.

7.1.09. The demand, collection and balance of contribution and audit fee of these Institutions, as at the end of the year, were as shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*District/ Area*	*Demand--previous balance*		*Collection*		*Balance*	
		Contribution	*Audit fee*	*Contribution*	*Audit fee*	*Contribution*	*Audit fee*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Dakshina Kannada.	14.24	3.67	4.95	1.00	21.13	5.48
2.	Bellary	4.16	1.32	0.84	0.14	3.86	1.36
3.	Kollegal Area	4.73	1.42	2.00	neg.	2.89	1.45

Note : neg.—Negligible ; the amount being only R . 65.60

7.1.10. The Administration of the Religious Institutions in the Gulbarga Area, comprising of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur Districts, continued to be governed by the Hyderabad Endowment Regulations. The number of institutions registered under this, as at the end of the year were 7,683. The demand, collection and balance amounts of these Institutions during the year under report were as shown in the table below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Name of the District*	*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gulbarga	0.04	0.02	0.86
2.	Bidar	0.31	0.06	0.72
3.	Raichur	4.18	0.46	3.72

7.1.11. The Bombay Public Trust Act was in force in Uttara Kannada, Dharwad, Bijapur and Belgaum districts. The Charity Commissioner, Belgaum, declared as Minor Head of the Department, had the full administrative control over the Institutions in the Belgaum Area.

7.1.12. During the year under report, the total amount of contributions recovered, demanded and outstanding at the end of the year, were Rs. 3.27 lakhs, Rs. 3.42 lakhs and Rs. 7.11 lakhs respectively. The number of Trusts registered in the Public Trust Registration Office, as at the end of the year 1982-83, was 10,691.

7.1.13. The following Institutions, outside the State, were maintained by the Department for the benefit of the pilgrims of the State.

(i) Karnataka State Charities—Tirumala-Tirupathi

The choultry was being maintained by the State Government by providing grants, as sanctioned in the scale of income and expenditure and revenues of the choultry, received in the form of room rent.

To provide better amenities to the visiting pilgrims, Guest House, Cottages, Pravasi Soudha and Choultry-cum-Kalyana Mantapa complex were constructed. Kalyana Mantapas were there both at Tirupathi and Tiruchanur.

A new building called Karnataka Kalyana Mantapa with 28 rooms, 2 shops and a canteen, was constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 33 lakhs. The Kalyana Mantapa and the rooms were opened for the use of pilgrims. Actual receipts and expenditure, for the year under report, were Rs. 6 lakhs and Rs. 3.91 lakhs, respectively.

(ii) Karnataka State Chatram, Varanasi

The Institution working under the control of Department was being managed by a Peshkar and his staff. Accommodation was being provided to the pilgrims visiting from Karnataka and other States. As the present accommodation was insufficient to meet the demands of the visiting pilgrims, action was being taken to provide additional block to the Guest House. The income and expenditure, for the year under report, were Rs. 0.41 lakh and Rs. 0.18 lakh respectively.

(iii) Karnataka State Choultry, Srisailam

The Choultry, being under the control of the Department, was looked after by a Manager with skeleton staff. The choultry accommodation was given to 5,645 pilgrims during the year. There were 16 furnished rooms which were made available to the pilgrims. The income and expenditure, for the year, amounted to Rs. 0.30 lakh and Rs. 0.33 lakh respectively.

(iv) Karnataka State Charities, Manthralaya

For providing accommodation to pilgrims, a Kalyana Mantapa-cum-choultry complex at Mantralaya, with 33 rooms, was being constructed.

7.1.14. Malai Mahadeshwara Temple of Malai Mahadeshwara Hill at Kollegal coming under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, Mysore, was managed by a class I (Senior) Executive Officer. The Government had sanctioned a Master Plan Scheme of Rs. 91 lakhs, to provide facilities like roads, protected water supply, electricity, cottages, etc., The actual income and expenditure were one and the same with, Rs. 61.16 lakhs.

7.1.15. The following temples and Muzrai Institutions and their properties were governed by special Acts/Rules.

(i) Sri Renuka Yellamma Temple, Soundatti under the Renuka Yellamma Devasthana (Administration) Act, 1974 and rules framed thereunder;

(ii) Sri Yediyur Siddalingeshwara Swamy Temple, Yediyur, governed by Sri Siddalingeshwara Swamy Muzrai Institution Management Rules, 1967;

(iii) Sri Sirkanteshwaraswamy Temle, Nanjangud, one of the biggest temples in the State, administered under the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1929;

(iv) Palace Muzrai Institutions with 23 Institutions, governed under the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions (Management) Rules, 1978;

(v) Sri Sharavana Belgola Muzrai Institutions with 32 temples, being governed by the rules called S.D.J.M. I Management Rules, 1967; and

(vi) The S.L.N. Charities governed by separate set of rules for the management of Muzrai and Educational Institutions and a Hostel, for the benefit of students.

7.1.16. Educational Institutions

The Department continued to possess the administrative control over 2 Sanskrit Colleges at Mysore and Melkote.

(i) There were 5 professors and 4 Assistant Professors of various Agamas working in the Agama section of the Maharaja Sanskrit College at Mysore, being the first and foremost of this type in the State, wherein, the temple archaks were also being trained, besides students. The students of this section were provided with accommodation in the college. There was an Advisory Board, Constituted by the Government, to give advice and suggestions on development of Agama Shastra, conducting of Examinations, etc.

(ii) In the Sanskrit College at Melkote, there were 11 Pandits in various Shastras, Vedas etc. Three Agamiks (one Senior and two Junior Agama Pandits) in the Agama section of this Office were there to give their opinion, suggestion and guidance in the matter relating to Agama Shactra in the temples of the State and also on functions like Prathishtapanas, Ashtabandhanas, etc. The Agamiks of this Office were also going on inspections of the Religious Institutions to see that the Poojas were performed as per Shastras and guide the Archaks and Agamiks of the temples regarding the performance of Pooja, Rathotsava etc.

7.1.17. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 2.00 crores was provided in the budget for payment of the tasdik allowance to the Institutions in the State, out of which, Rs. 1.89 crores were actually paid to them.

7.1.18. As per the latest amendment to section 106 of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961, provision was made for the payment of 100% annuity to the Institutions in clear cases and the Department, during the year under report, issued 94 Title deeds for the purpose.

7.1.19. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 5.93 lakhs was paid in the form of cash grants to various Institutions in the Old Mysore Area and an amount of Rs. 76.94

lakhs was sanctioned to various Muzrai and Non-Muzrai Institutions of the State, towards repairs and renovation of places of worship and also for the construction of Kalyana Mantaps.

7.2. Department of Stamps and Registration

7.2.01. The main objective of the Department of Stamps and Registration was to administer the following Acts and Rules :

(i) The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 and Rules thereunder ;

(ii) The Indian Registration Act, 1908 and Rules thereunder ;

(iii) The Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957 and Rules thereunder ;

(iv) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 and Rules thereunder ;

(v) The Karnataka Societies' Registration Act, 1960 and Rules thereunder ;

(vi) The Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958 and Rules thereunder ; and

(vii) The Karnataka (Deed Writers' Licence) Rules, 1978.

7.2.02. The Department was headed by the Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps in Karnataka. The Director of Survey, Settlement and Land Records was the Ex-Officio Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps in Karnataka. At the headquarters, he was assisted by three Head Quarters Assistants, 2 Assistant Cotrollers of Accounts and supporting staff. For the purpose of registration work, there were 19 districts, co-terminus with the revenue districts, each under the control of a Special Deputy Commissioner, who was also functioning as an Ex-Officio District Registrar, in turn

assisted by the Departmental Head Quarters Assistant. These Head Quarters Assistants at district level were also appointed as Inspectors of Registration under Registration Act, 1908 and delegated with the powers of Deputy Commissioners of the revenue districts, under certain sections of Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957. Each district had its sub-divisions, under the jurisdiction of a Sub-Registrar, responsible for the administration of the office and collection and remittance of fee collected on registration of documents. The Sub-Registrar was also functioning as the Registrar of Marriage and Marriage Officer under Special Marriage Act, 1954 and Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, as amended from time to time. Besides, there were 7 offices of Special Deputy Commissioners for detection of under-valuation of stamps functioning for detecting the under-valuation cases of Stamp Duty and Registration Fee, under sections 45(A) and 46(A) of the Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957.

7.2.03. During the year under report, Shri G. Muniyappa, I.A.S., continued to function as the Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps in Karnataka upto 28th February 1983 and thereafter, Shri A. K. Agarwal, I.A.S. was incharge of the post.

7.2.04. The total expenditure of the Department for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 2.54 crores. The Department had a revenue of Rs. 32.65 crores, in the form of sales of court-fee stamps, receipt stamps, stamp papers, etc.

7.2.05. There were 19 District Registry Offices and 197 Sub-Registry Offices in the State, of which 55 were First Grade Sub-Registry Offices and 142 were Second Grade Sub-Registry Offices. Besides, one Ex-Officio Sub-Registry Officer with an additional Sub-Registrar attached to the Sub-Registry Office at Bangalore, was also functioning.

7.2.06. During the year under report, a total of 3,27,923 documents were registered, whose aggregate value amounted to Rs. 320.26 crores.

7.2.07. The Stamp Duty and the Registration Fee worth Rs. 2.51 crores and Rs. 0.72 crore, respectively were foregone, durng the year under report.

7.2.08. The total number of applications received for Registration of Firms, under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, was 5,448 and applications received for copies and searches was 2,548. 2,175 applications were filed under sections 60, 61, 62 and 63 of Indian Partnership Act, 1932. The total receipts under this, were Rs. 23,592.

7.2.09. The total number of Societies registered under the Karnataka Societies' Registration Act, 1960, during the year under report was 3,095 and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 1.67 lakhs, under this.

7.2.10. The following classes of documents were exempted from the payment of Stamp Duty chargeable under the Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957:

(i) Instruments executed to receive loans and credit from approved Financial Institutions like Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Ltd., Industrial Finance Corporation of India, etc.,

(ii) Instruments executed in respect of mortgage deed, by the Village Panchayat Commission of Shivalip and Anadalli in Uttara Kannada District, for obtaining loan-cum-subsidy for construction of Fish Market,

(iii) Instruments executed by private individuals in favour of Local Bodies or Government Departments for public purposes, and

(iv) Instruments executed in respect of mortgage deed (deed of change), by the Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd., in favour of Life Insurance Corporation of India, to secure loan and credit during 1982-83.

7.3. Revenue Department—Bangalore Division

7.3.01. The main fuctions of this Department are: (i) administration of land revenue, water rate, maintenance cess, etc., implementation of land reforms, acquisition of land and matters pertaining to agriculture through various Acts; (ii) maintenance of law and order in the Division; and (iii) overall administration of the Division.

7.3.02. The Division comprises of 5 districts, viz., Bangalore, Chitradurga, Kolar, Shimoga and Tumkur. The organisational set-up of the Division extends down to village level. The Division was headed by the Divisional Commissioner, who inturn was assisted by Deputy Commissioners and Special Deputy Commissioners at the district level and by the Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Special Tahsildars and Block Development Officers, with supporting staff, at the Sub-divisional, Taluk and Village levels. During the year under report, Sri H. Nagaraja Setty functioned as the Divisional Commissioner.

7.3.03. The expenditure incurred by the Division during the year was Rs. 354.66 lakhs and the revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 690.54 lakhs.

7.3.04. The total number of filled-in posts in the Division was 5165 as against the sanctioned staff-strength of 5524.

7.3.05. During the year under report, a total number of 81 additional posts under various categories were sanctioned. Similarly, 39 promotions and 537 transfers were effected.

7.3.06. During 1982-83, the Division made remarkable progress in the implementation of land reforms. As against a total of 2,41,357 applications/declarations received under various Acts of land reforms during the year, 3,10,072 (cumulative figure) were disposed of. Under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961, 19,536 extenants have paid a premium of Rs. 181.65 lakhs.

A total number of 71,564 certificates of occupancy were also issued. Various rural developmental schemes such as IRDP, NREP, People's Housing, Negilu Bhgaya, Munnade, etc., were also successfully implemented. Remission of Rs. 18.12 lakhs of land revenue was given by Government to Villages which were affected by unfavourable seasonal conditions.

7.4. Revenue Department—Belgaum Division

7.4.01. Belgaum Division consisted of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts. The Divisional Commissioner was the head of the Division. He was assisted by 4 Deputy Commissioners, 14 Assistant Commissioners, 49 Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Village Accountants at District, Sub-divisional, Taluk, Hobli and Village levels, respectively. He was also assisted by 3 Special Deputy Commissioners in Belgaum, Dharwad and Bijapur districts.

7.4.02. Shri S. Dorai Raju, I.A.S., continued to function as the Divisional Commissioner of Belgaum Division.

7.4.03. The staff-strength of the Division, as at the end of the year under report, was as shown below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	*Category of posts*	*Posts sanctioned*	*Posts filled-in*			*S.C.*	*S.T.*
			Total	*Males*	*Females*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	43	42	42	..	11	..
2.	Group B'	105	102	02	..	8	1
3	Group 'C'	4,451	4,000	3,902	98	327	4
4.	Group D'	730	725	724	1	115	1
	Total	5,329	4,869	4,770	99	461	6

7.4.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Division for the year under report were Rs. 4.70 crores

and Rs. 6.19 crores respectively. The total annual income earned by the Division by way of collection of land revenue, local cess, health cess and education cess, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 1.41 crores.

7.4.05. The net demand and collection of various kinds of Government dues for the year 1982-83 were Rs. 11.46 crores and Rs. 2.11 crores respectively.

7.4.06. During the year under report, Special attention was paid to the completion of land reforms work, collection of amounts under the National Savings Schemes, construction of houses under People's Housing Scheme-Low Cost Housing Scheme, distribution of house sites, under People's Housing Scheme, sanction of Old Age Pension as well as pension to the physically handicapped persons and the implementation of family welfare programmes in the Division. The progress achieved in each of these schemes, was as briefed below :

(i) **Land Reforms Work.**—Out of 2,71,438 applications received in the Division under 48(A) of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961, 2,71,255 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 183 applications. Of these, 137 applications were covered by stay.

Out of 2,71,255 applications disposed of, 1,93,534 were decided in favour of ex-tenants and the rest were rejected. Out of those decided in favour of ex-tenants, occupancy certificates were issued to 1,89,920 cases. Occupancy price was fixed in 1,86,236 cases amounting to Rs. 28.90 crores and an amount of Rs. 12.26 crores was recovered.

An amount of Rs. 14.43 crores was paid as compensation to 61,382 ex-landlords, of whom, 8,608 were widows, 2,188 were minors, 229 were un-married women, 12,980 were small holders, 1,982 were disabled and 35,395 were under other categories.

58,067 declarations were filed under Section 66 of the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961, of which 57,817 were

disposed of. 47,902 acres, out of 1,02,371 acres decided as surplus land, were distributed to 5,367 Scheduled Castes (22,778 acres, 62 Scheduled Tribes (374 acres) 4202 (others) (18,299 acres). An area of 6,451 acres was reserved for public purpose. Title deeds were issued to 3,839 grantees of surplus land.

(ii) Construction of houses under People's Housing Scheme and distribution of house sites.

A total of 9,067 houses were constructed in the Division during the year under report under this Scheme and a total of 33,561 house sites were distributed to eligible persons in the Division.

(iii) 9,272 persons in the Division were sanctioned the Old Age Pension and 9,008 physically handicapped persons were sanctioned pensions in the Division.

(iv) During the year under report, all the districts in the Division had exceeded the targets fixed under the National Savings Scheme collection.

(v) Durng the year, 314 villages in Belgaum district, 1,182 villages in Bijapur district and 699 villages in Dharwad district were affected by adverse seasonal conditions. Drinking water was supplied to a total of 40 villages in these 3 districts. Helief works were taken up in all the scarcity affected villages, to generate employment as per the criteria fixed by Government, for determining the priority of main works to be under-taken and adequate budget grants were placed at the disposal of implementing officers of various departments, for payment of wages in time, to the labourers engaged in the scarcity relief works.

(vi) In the Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwad districts 1,207 departmental works, 480 scarcity works and 348 National Rural Employment Programme Works were taken up providing employment to a total of 36,261 persons.

7.5 Revenue Department-Gulbarga Division

7.5.01. Gulbarga Division was having its jurisdiction over 4 districts viz., Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar and Bellary.

The Divisional headquarters was located at Gulbarga. The Division was headed by a Divisional Commissioner assisted by 4 Deputy Commissioners (each incharge of a district), 3 Special Deputy Commissioners in the districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary. The Deputy Commissioners and Special Deputy Commissioners were, inturn, assisted by the Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Village Accountants, from Sub-division Level down to the Village level.

7.5.02. Shri V. Balasubramanian continued to function as the Divisional Commissioner of the Division.

.5.03. The staff-strength, at the end of the year 1982-83, in the Division, was as given below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			S.C.	ST.
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	37	37	37	..	2	..
2.	Group 'B'	53	53	53	..	7	..
3.	Group 'C'	2,905	2,745	2,713	32	353	17
4.	Group 'D'	629	607	607	..	138	..
	Total	3,624	3,442	3,410	32	500	17

7.5.04. The expenditure incurred by the Division during the year under report was Rs. 3.29 crores. The income earned by this Division during the year under report by way of collections of Government dues, amounted to Rs. 3.10 crores.

7.5.05. The achievements of the Division, during the year under report were as briefed below:

(i) A total of 3,171 applications/declarations under Land Reforms were disposed of and occupancy rights were granted to 794 persons. 11,829 acres of land was

declared as surplus land, during the year under report The surplus land distributed during the year was 28,202 acres. The compensation paid to tenants and the premium collected from ex-tenants were Rs. 46.86 lakhs and Rs. 26.63 lakhs respectively. Under the Karnataka Land Grant Rules, 2,557 persons were granted lands to an extent of 9,111 acres. About 24,663 acres of land belonging to 8,671 persons were regularised and 440 cases were restored to an extent of 1,907 acres of land.

(ii) The targets given to the Division under the National Savings Scheme were fully achieved.

(ii) 11,454 persons were sanctioned Old Age Pension, ,118 Physically Handicapped Persons were sanctioned ·ension and 6 Mentally - retarded persons were sanctioned Pension.

7.6. Revenue Department—Mysore Division

7.6.01. The Mysore Division was having 6 districts under its control, viz., Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Kodagu, and Dakshina Kannada, with headquarters at Mysore. Divisional Commissioner was the head of the Division. He was assisted by 6 Deputy Commissioners, each in charge of a district in the Division, 4 Special Deputy Commissioners for Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Dakshina Kannada districts, who, inturn, were assisted by Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Village Accountants, from the Sub-division level to Village level.

7.6.02. Shri M. B. Prakash functioned as the Divisional Commissioner during the year under report.

7.6.03. The staff-position of the Division, at the end of the year, was as given below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			SC/ ST
			Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Group 'A	49	49	48	1	2
2.	Group 'B'	92	91	91	..	4
3.	Group 'C'	4,681	4,322	4,020	302	642
4.	Group 'D'	1,023	1006	1,002	4	325
	Total	5845	5,468	5,161	307	973

7.6.04. The annual expenditure incurred by the Division, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 4.07 crores. The demand and collection of Land Revenue and other Government dues for the year 1982-83 were (i.e. from 1st July 1982 to 30th June 1983) Rs. 17.37 crores and Rs. 3.92 crores respectively.

7.6.05. During the year under report, a total of 26,517 Inam cases were received by the Land Tribunals and 23,384 cases were disposed of, of which, 12,754 cases decided were in favour of tenants and the rest were rejected. At the end of the year, 4,133 cases were pending for disposal.

7.6.06. Under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961, 2,80,455 applications were received for disposal, 2,79,774 applicatons were disposed of, and out of this 1,91,551 applications were decided in favour of tenants and the rest were rejected. At the end of the year, 9,585 applications were pending for disposal.

7.6.07. During the year under report, occupancy certificates were issued to 1,85,200 persons, out of 1,91,551 ,tenants who were to be given the certificates, as decided by the Land Tribunal. A premium amount of Rs. 8.47 crores was collected from 95,636 tenants. Compensation to an extent of Rs. 4.71 crores was paid to 35,307 land-lords.

7.6.08. As against a declared surplus land of 7,999 acres, an area of 5,194 acres was taken possession. Out of a total of 3,432 acres of surplus land distributed to 1,327 persons, 1,318 acres went to 544 Scheduled Castes, 405 acres to 148 Scheduled Tribes.

7.6.09. The extent of land under unauthorised occupation at the beginning of the year was 80,604 acres in 47,849 cases. An area of 23,624 acres in 16,135 cases other than Scheduled Caste and Tribes and an area of 11,377 acres in 7,863 cases in respect of SC and ST were regularised for occupation.

7.6.10. An area of 55,529 acres of land was granted to 1,34,473 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the year under report. About 10,916 cases of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, involved in land alienations, were detected, the extent of area involved in this being 28,547 acres. 8,103 cases out of this, with an area of 21,777 acres, were finally restored. 2,813 cases with an extent of 6,770 acres were left out for restoration with Tahsildars and Assistant Commissioners.

7.6.11. To overcome the adverse seasonal conditions which prevailed during the year in some parts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan and Chikmagalur districts, scarcity relief works were taken up. The amount released and spent on this by the Department, was of the order of Rs. 180.50 lakhs and Rs. 138.09 lakhs, respectively. A total of 1,090 bore-wells were sunk in those districts.

7.6.12. Compensation to the tune of Rs. 67.35 lakhs were paid during the year under report, to the victims of unprecedented floods at Udupi and Kundapura which caused a heavy loss to the life and properties, which was estimated at Rs. 244.96 lakhs. Likewise, compensation to an extent of Rs. 5.54 lakhs, was paid to the victims of heavy rainfall during the year in Chikmagalur district, resulting in a loss of Rs. 54.00 lakhs worth of properties.

7.6.13. Due to these adverse seasonal conditions, action was taken to suspend and remit the collection of land revenue in these 4 districts. The total amount of remission and suspension of collection in these 4 districts were Rs. 12.88 lakhs and Rs. 13.69 lakhs in 21,123 and 1,317 villages, respectively.

7.6.14. Action was being taken with the help of Health Department, to check the spread of Kyasanur Forest Disease in the Belthangadi Taluk of Dakshina Kannada district.

7.7 Department of Survey, Settlement and Land Records

7.7.01. The main objective of the Department of Survey, Settlement and Land Records, was to safeguard the rights and titles of individual land holders/property holders and to detect unauthorised encroachments on Government lands and the properties belonging to Local Bodies and also to fix the assessment of lands. Thus the survey records prepared serve as an authenticated record for evidence in connection with settlement of boundary disputes in the courts of law. It was also to maintain the survey records, in respect of agricultural lands and building sites.

7.7.02. For the convenience of administration, the Department had 4 Divisions and 48 Sub-Divisions, whose jurisdiction was co-terminus with that of the Revenue Divisions and Sub-divisions.

7.7.03. The Department was headed by a Director, responsible for the implementaton of policy decisions of Government and other instructions in respect of survey matters. At the headquarters, he was assisted by a Senior Deputy Director of Land Records, one Head Quarters Assistant, an Accounts Officer and Office Assistants. Likewise, at the Divisional and Sub-Divisional levels, he was assisted by Joint Director of Land Records, Deputy Director of Land Records and the Assistant Director of Land Records.

7.7.04. During the year under report, Shri G. Muniyappa held the post of the Director, upto 28th February 1983 and Shri A. K. Agarwal was incharge of the post for the rest of the period.

7.7.05. A total sum of Rs. 1.09 crores and Rs. 0.13 crore under Plan and Non-plan schemes respectively, were spent, during the year under report.

7.7.06. A total of 1,81,929 cases were disposed of involving 3,50,784 Blocks/Hissas, during the year under report. The Hissa Survey work in respect of 62 Ex-Inam Villages was under progress.

77.7.07. The measurment work in pursunce of th decisions taken by the Land Tribunals, was attended to.

7.7.08. The original city survey in 5 cities was in progress. With the completion of I and II stages of work, the enquiry work was in progress in respect of Kolar Gold Fields, Davanagere, Karwar and the writing of P.R. Cards and Building Certificates in Mysore City.

7.7.09. The detailed resurvey work in Kodagu was under progress at different stages. The detailed survey in respect of 87 villages was completed and the said work was under progress in respect of 60 villages.

7.7.10. With the aid of Ammonia machine. 19,711 Atlas copies, comprising 71,318 Hissas, covering 354 villages in Bangalore Division and maps of 592 villages and 30,735 Atlas copies with 1,28,625 Hissas in Mysore Division were printed.

7.7.11. The Survey Settlement Training Institute at Mysore, imparted training in survey matters to the probationers and conducted refresher courses to a total of 137 persons of various cadres in the Department.

7.7.12. The Department had realised a sum of Rs. 2.45 lakhs by way of issue of village maps, certified copies, etc., to the general public.

7.8. Karnataka Appellate Tribunal

7.8.01. The Karnataka Appellate Tribunal was constituted under the Karnataka Appellate Tribunal Act, 1976, with effect from 1st January 1976, in substitution to the erst-while Karnataka Revenue Appellate Tribunal, the Karnataka Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal and the Karnataka Co-operative Appellate Tribunal.

7.8.02.The Tribunal had only the headquarters set-up at Bangalore, but was holding the sittings outside the headquarters, at Divisional Headquarters, to hear appeals, Revision petitions, etc., filed, under the below mentioned Acts and Rules:

(i) The Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964;

(ii) The Karnataka Inams Abolition Act;

(iii) The Karnataka Village Panchayat and Local Boards Act;

(iv) The Karnataka Village Officers' Abolition Act;

(v) The Karnataka Religious and Charitable Endowment Act;

(vi) Preventon of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act;

(vii) The Karnataka Excise Act;

(viii) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Act, (Taxation);

(ix) The Karnataka Sales Tax Act;

(x) The Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act;

(xi) The Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act.

7.8.03. The Tribunal was headed by a Chairman of the Status of Divisional Commissioner, assisted by 5 District Judge Members, 4 other Bench members, one Secretary,

3 Assistant Secretaries and other supporting staff durng the year under report. The Tribunal was having 7 Benches, of which 3 were for Revenue, 2 for Co-operatives and 2 for Commercial Taxes.

7.8.04. Shri R. Shankarappa was the Chairman, during the year under reference.

7.8.05. The staff-strength of the Department, as at the end of the year is given in the following table.

No.

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	15	11	11	..	1	..
2.	Group 'B'	3	3	3	..	..	..
3.	Group 'C'	61	56	48	8	8	..
4.	Group 'D'	54	35	35	..	4	..
	Total	133	105	97	8	13	..

7.8.06. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Tribunal, for the year under report, were Rs. 20.56 lakhs and Rs. 19.54 lakhs, respectively.

7.8.07. The following table shows the receipt and disposal of cases during 1982-83:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Unit	Pendency as on 1-4-1982	Receipt during the period of 1982-83	Total	Cases Disposed	Balance as on 1-4-1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Revenue	672	801	1,473	634	839
2.	Commercial Taxes	2,072	1,014	3,086	391	2,695
3.	Co-operatives	2,076	1,257	3,333	1,308	2,025
	Total	4,820	3,072	7,892	2,333	5,559

CHAPTER 8

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECRETARIAT

8.1. Department of Agriculture

8.1.01. The major objectives of the Department of Agriculture were to promote the scientific development of agriculture in the State through the spread of new and modern technology on a wider scale, focussing attention on small and marginal farmers, organising and ensuring the systematic supply of inputs to farmers, intensifying the High Yielding Variety programmes, popularising dry farming technology and multiple cropping, adopting soil conservation programmes, training programmes on technology to farmers, etc.

8.1.02. The Department was headed by a Director. The Organisational set-up extended down to the village level. The Director was assisted by 2 Additional Directors, 13 Joint Directors, 75 Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors Agricultural Officers, and other Technical and Ministerial Staff at headquarters. The District level Offices of the Department were headed by the Principal Agricultural Officers with necessary supporting staff. Dr. T. V. Sampath continued to hold the post of Director, throughout the year.

8.1.03. The total sanctioned staff-strength of the department during the year under report was 15,893, out of which 13,061 were filled-up.

8.1.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department for the year, were as furnished below :—

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*Budget Allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3	4
1.	**Non-Plan Schemes**		
	(a) Agriculture	959.87	991.14
	(b) Soil and Water conservation ..	283.19	281.75
	Total	1,243.06	1,272.89
2.	**Plan Schemes**		
	(*a*) Agriculture	781.50	835.01
	(b) Soil and Water Conservation ..	384.44	419.73
	Total	1,165.94	1,254.74
3.	**Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes**		
	(a) Agriculture	184.75	248.97
	(b) Soil and Water Conservation ..	95.00	94.23
	(c) Area Development	35.00	22.38
	Total	314.75	365.58
	Grand Total	2,723.75	2,893.21

8.1.05. The policies and programmes of the Department, during the year under report, continued to be the same as in the previous years. The following were some of the aspects on which particular emphasis was laid by the Department.

(a) The spread of new technology on a wider scale covering the maximum possible farming population, with the stress on small and marginal farmers;

(b) Organising and ensuring systematic and timely supply of inputs to farmers in required quantities;

(c) Intensifying the High Yielding Varieties programmes and to augment the production of other crops of importance;

(d) Popularising dry-farming and multiple-cropping technology;

(e) To take up soil conservation programmes ;

(f) To restore the productivity of lands affected by alkalinity, salinity and water-logging ;

(g) To carry-out Training Programmes on large scale, in modern and latest farming technologies.

Besides, a major programme of dry land development consisting of layingout large-scale demonstrations to demonstrate the new technology for dry-land development was launched for the first time during the year. Further, programmes for setting-up of Bio-gas plants, encouraging farm forestry, and Special Programmes for training of farmer youth, were given special attention during the year.

8.1.06. During the year, 106 Schemes were implemented, out of which 61 were State Plan Schemes, 10 were Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes with State's share and 3 were Central Sector Schemes without State's share and the rest were Non-Plan and transferred Schemes.

8.1.07. **Supply and Services–(a) Seeds :** The Department was maintaining 62 Seed Multiplication Farms in different parts of the State, for production of foundation seeds. These farms covered a total area of 964.64 hectares, out of which, 663.66 hectares were brought under dry cultivation, 293.06 hectares under irrigation and the rest was covered by garden crops. The programme of erecting wind mills in 6 seed farms, was under different stages of processing.

The production of foundation seeds during the year under report accounted to 15,073 quintals in an area of 2,657 acres covering 17 crops of both food and non-food varieties. The target and distribution of Hybrid and High Yielding Variety seeds during 1982-83 were as shown in the table below :

(*Quintals*)

Sl. No.	*Crop*	*Total Seeds required*	*Certified T..L seeds required*	*Total seeds distributed*	*Certified T.L. seeds distributed*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	H.Y V. Paddy	3,92,500	43,000	3,98,634	66,659
2.	Hybrid Jowar	67,691	67,691	44,193	44,193
3.	H.Y V. Ragi	69,167	6,872	69,793	10,051
4.	Hybrid Maize	39,286	39,286	28,031	28,031
5	Hybrid Bajra	6,715	6,715	7,657	7,657
6.	H.Y.V. Wheat	2,15,000	21,500	1,36,284	11,910
Total Cereals (1 to 6)		7,90,359	1,85,064	6,84,592	1,68,501
7.	Pulses ..	4,73,755	15,893	5,22,612	16,049
8.	Oil Seeds	10,99,048	55,689	9,99,350	44,170
9.	Cotton	1,12,712	5,300	84,534	8,625
	Grand Total	24,75,874	2,61,946	22,91,088	2,37,345

The total area organised under Hybrid Cotton Seed production and quantity produced, during the year, by variety and agency, are given in the following table :

Sl. No.	*Variety*	*Area in acres*	*Quantity produced in quintals*
1	2	3	4
1.	Varalakshmi Cotton Seed production organised through Karnataka State Seeds Corporation.	102.25	357.67
2.	Jayalakshmi Cotton Seed production—		
	(a) Departmental Farms ..	65.00	349.33
	(b) University of Agricultural Sciences Research Station.	23.00	136.12

The entire quantity of Hybrid Cotton Seeds produced during 1982-83 was procured by the Karnataka State Seeds Corporation, for further distribution to the farmers. During the year, an amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was spent on organising DCH-32 Cotton Seed Production Programme and for procuring DCH-32 Cotton Seed Production during

the previous year. The procurement rate fixed for Jayalakshmi Cotton Seeds was Rs. 75 per kg. The total receipt of the Department worked out to Rs. 26.20 lakhs.

(b) Seed Processing, Testing and Certification.—The Department had 6 Seed Processing Units in the State, at Davanagere, Dharwad, Bagalkot, Kotnur, Sindhnoor and Sandur. The Sandur unit was subsequently transferred to the Karnataka State Seeds Corporation. The quantity of seeds processed by the remaining 5 units was 20,541.79 quintals. An amount of Rs. 3.48 lakhs was realised.

The Seed Testing Laboratory received 18,608 seed samples for testing, of which 18,110 samples were analysed. The Department, under the enforcement of Seed Act, analysed 20,531 seed samples of various kinds, out of 22,460 samples.Of the samples analysed, 275 were found to be of sub-standard. 82 Stop Sale notices were issued and the dealers were warned. An area of 16,608 acres was certified by the Karnataka State Seeds Corporation Agency, during the year under report.

(c) Due attention was given to augment the existing irrigation facilities on the Seed Farms, to cover more area under cultivation, through open wells, bore-wells, submersible pumpsets, sprinkler sets, etc. The installation of Sprinkler Sets on the seed farm at Indi and Zadeshapur of Belgaum Division, were completed.

(d) Manures and Fertilisers.—280 local bodies were engaged in the preparation of urban compost, giving a turnover of 9.88 lakh tonnes of compost, against a target of 7.50 lakh tonnes. Steps to improve the production of rural compost were taken, through the propaganda, demonstrations, training programmes and award of prizes to Grama Panchayaths, as a result of which, 96.12 lakh tonnes of rural compost were produced, against the target of 90.35 lakh tonnes.

An area of 8.48 lakh hectares, against a target of 8.11 lakh hectares, were brought under green manuring and

2,165 tonnes of seeds against a target of 4,060 tonnes, were distributed to cultivators, through Agro Kendra, and the Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society of the Districts and Taluks. 1.62 crores of seedlings and cuttings were planted and a large number of seedlings, cuttings and green manure plants were distributed to farmers, free of cost to popularise the green manuring.

1,915 compost training programmes were conducted and 85,227 Village leaders were given training. Out of a target of 5,000 biogas plants to be installed, 758 plants were installed, under the National Project on Biogas Development. 221 training programmes were organised for a period of 21 days to masons, in the construction of biogas plants.

The Karnataka Compost Development Corporation constructed a mechanical compost plant, at a cost of Rs. 88.85 lakhs, for making use of the urban waste of Bangalore City, for which the Government of India provided a subsidy of 33 per cent of the total cost of the plant. The plant was commissioned with a capacity consumption of 200 tonnes urban waste per day and production of 20,000 tonnes of compost, annually.

Distribution of fertilisers was carried out by the Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation and the Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation and other private dealers in 7,822 sale points. Mobile sales of fertilisers were also organised with the help of manufacturers and institutional agencies. 4,01,392 tonnes of fertilisers of all the 3 components, i.e., N, P and K, were distributed in the State, during the year under report. Fertiliser Promotion Programme was in operation in all the districts of the State, under which, an amount of Rs. 50,000 was made, for organising the field days and exhibitions and out of this, an amount of Rs. 45,567 was utilised to conduct 488 field days and to organise 19 exhibitions.

(e) **Plant Protection.**— A total area of 45.82 lakh hectares was covered against the target of 48 lakh hectares, under all the categories of plant protection measures. 2,302 hand-operated sprayers, 99 hand-operated dusters and 126 power-operated equipments were supplied to farmers at 25 per cent subsidised cost, limiting the subsidy amount to Rs. 200 per equipment. Storage pesticides were supplied at 50 per cent subsidy of the cost. Spare parts of plant protection equipments were also supplied to the farmers.

Under State Sector Schemes, besides supplying pesticides and weedicides, at subsidised rates, the other programmes like construction of non-metalic storage structures in all the districts for demonstration purpose and demonstrations of rat control at free of cost, etc., were carried-out

The total consumption of pesticides during the year under report was 3,224 tonnes, supplied through all the 3 agencies, i.e., Co-operative, Agro and Private

During the year it was programmed to analyse 2,400 pesticide samples, whereas, 1,645 samples out of 1,821 samples received, were analysed. Of these, 1,467 were found satisfactory and the rest were found misbranded.

8.1.08. **Soil Conservation Programme.**—The total estimated area which required contour bunding in the State was 68.00 lakh hectares. The Schemes which were dealt under this programme were :

(1) Soil conservation works on Water-shed basis,

(2) Soil conservation measures in catchments of river valley projects,

(3) Western Ghat Development Programme,

(4) Tribal Sub-plan,

(5) Soil Conservation Works under Special Component Plan,

(6) Land Reclamation,

(7) Employment Affirmation/National Rural Employment Programme,

(8) Development of fallow lands,

(9) Soil Conservation Training Centres and

(10) Dry land Agriculture Projects.

The progress achieved under each of these schemes during the year under report, are as briefed below:

(a) The Soil Conservation Works were financed by the State as well as Central Government, under Plan, DPAP and NREP Schemes. The works executed under DPAP and NREP were restricted to the selected Villages/areas and River Valley Projects were restricted to the selected watersheds in priority areas and those under Plan Schemes were being executed on catchment basis. During the year under report an area of 37,300 hectares and 52,700 hectares were covered under new building works and spill over works, respectively.

(b) The Centrally Sponsored River Valley Project Soil Conservation Scheme was introduced to prevent sedimentation in reservoirs of Tungabhadra, Nizamsagar and Nagarjuna Sagar River Valley Projects, at Rani Bennur, Bidar and Gulbarga respectively. The achievements under this scheme during the year under report are as given below:

[*Hectares*]

Sl No.	*Particulars*	*Tungabhadra River Valley Project*		*Nizamsagar River Valley Project*		*Nagarjunasagar River Valley Project*	
		Target	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Area covered under contour bunding works.	7,518	2,509	2,559	1,246	2,815	2,066
2.	Spill over works construction of outlets.	7,584	3,318	2,559	1,012	2,605	1,114
3.	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs).	37.00	36.96	10.00	9.71	13.00	13.00

(c) The Soil Conservation Works under Western Ghat Development Programme, a Central Scheme, was in operation in 40 taluks of Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Uttara Kannada, Belgaum and Dharwad Districts. A subsidy of 25 per cent was being allowed for soil conservation works. The progress achieved under this scheme, during the year under report, is given in the table below :

[Hectares]

Sl.No.	*Particulars*	*Target*	*Achievement*
1	2	3	4
1.	Contour bunding	604	593
3.	Bench Terracing	1,003	648
	Re2.shaping of Paddy lands/Garden lands ..	390	185
4.	Contour Trenching	..	12
5.	Farm Ponds (No.)	41	152
6.	Diversion Channel No. . ..	..	77
7.	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	10.67	7.81

(d) Tribal Sub-plan was started in 1978-79, for developing the tribal colonies in the 5 Tribal Development Project units of Heggadadevanakote, Ponnampet, Puttur, Udupi and Mudigere taluks. The item-wise progress achieved under the Scheme during 1982-83 is given in the table below :

Sl.No.	*Item of work*	*Unit*	*Target*	*Achievement*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Contour bunding ..	Hectares	900	186
2.	Bench Terracing	Hectares	50	..
3.	Reshaping of Paddy lands/Garden lands.	Hectares	150	37
4.	Diversion Channel	Hectares	..	5.36
5.	Farm Ponds	No.	20	7
6.	Distribution of Agricultural Implements.	No.	400	121
7.	Expenditure incurred ..	Rs. in lakhs	5.50	3 49

(e) The Soil Conservation Works under the Special Component Plan was started during the year 1981-82 for the welfare of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe farmers. But, during the year under report, the Schemes were envisaged for the welfare of Scheduled Caste farmers only. The beneficiaries were given 100 per cent subsidy. The achievements under the Scheme are as furnished below:

Sl.No.	*Item of work*	*Unit*	*Target*	*Achievement*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	contour bunding	Hectares	12,000	4,831.34
2.	Bench Terracing	Hectares	..	137.44
3.	Land Reshaping/Amalgamation of Paddy lands.	Physical targets not assigned for items 2 to 8 Hectares	..	211.94
4.	Land Reclamation	Hectares	..	161.47
5.	Diversion Channel	Hectares	..	104.29
6.	Gully Plugging	No.	..	448
7.	Farm Ponds ..	No.	..	157
8.	Distribution of Agricultural implements.	No.	..	531
9.	Charging of bunding dues	Rs. in lakhs	10.00	17.37
10.	Expenditure incurred	Rs. in lakhs	70.00	68.80

(f) An area of about 2.41 lakh hectares in the State was affected due to salinity, alkalinity and water-logging, thereby making such lands unfit for cultivation. Under the Land Reclamation Programme taken up by the Department on pilot project basis at Hiriyur and in general at other areas, against a target of 600 hectares, 540 hectares were covered during the year under reference. An amount of Rs. 14.81 lakhs was spent.

(g) Soil conservation works under Employment Affirmation Scheme/NREP aimed at assuring gainful employment to the illiterate and unskilled labourers in rural areas, for 100 days in the slack agricultural season. The details of progress achieved under the Scheme were as shown below:

Sl.No.	Item of work	Unit	Progress achieved
1	2	3	4
1.	Area bunded	Hectares	16,277.80
2.	Completion of incomplete works ..	Hectares	3,897.91
3.	Mandays generated	lakhs	9.35
4.	Expenditure incurred	Rs. in lakhs	56.08

(h) Development of fallow lands (other than current), one of the programmes under new 20 point Programme, was introduced during the year 1982-83 which included the developmental works of agriculture, horticulture, afforestation and grass land development. Achievements during the year under each of the items are given in the following table :

(*Hectares*)

Sl.No.	Item of Work	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	Agriculture . ..	24,948.69	18,997.25
2.	Afforestation	4,642.62	3,264.94
3.	Orchards	1,576.55	2,852 64
4.	Grass lands . ..	1,913.17	960.27
5.	Others	..	143.00
	Total	33,081.03	26,218.10

(i) Refresher Training in new technology evolved from time to time in dry farming, reclamation of saline and alkaline soils for efficient implementation of DPAP and Soil Conservation Schemes, etc., was being given to in-service Agricultural Officers and Assistants. During the year under-report, 50 Assistant Agricultural Officers and 112 Agricultural Assistants were given training, at the Departmental Soil Conservation Training Centres at Mysore and Bijapur respectively. Models, charts and literature in leaflet form, were also prepared by these Training Centres on

various aspects like soil erosion control, forestry, water shed and management, dry farming management, farm ponds, etc.

(j) With a view to increase the standard of living and to improve the Socio-Economic conditions of the farmers, 85 taluks which received rainfall less than 750 mm., were selected during the year for taking up of farm demonstration, on an area of 500 hectares per taluk. The main strategies recommended were :

(1) Soil and water conservation measures, (2) Crops and cropping system, (3) Judicious use of inputs, (4) Farm Forestry and (5) Availability of credit. Dry land agricultural implements were distributed to the farmers at subsidised rates. A subsidy of 100 per cent for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Farmers, 50 per cent for dry land farmers having less than 5 acres and 25 per cent for those with more than 5 acres, was given.

The progress achieved under Dry Land Agricultural Programme during the year were as given in the table below :

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*Unit*	*Target*	*Achevement*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Water Sheds selected	No	85	85
2.	Area covered under inter-bunded management.	Hects.	42,500	43,739
3.	Area covered outside the Watershed by covering dry land farming practices.	Hects.	..	1,56,127
4.	Use of improved seeds	'000 quintals	14.100	23,834
5.	Use of fertilisers : N	'000 tonnes	2.200	4.816
	P	do	1.850	3.108
	K	do	0.500	1815
6.	Implements Distributed :			
	(i) Seed-*cum*-fertiliser drills	No.	2,770	2,770
	(ii) Tropiculators	No.	..	125
	(iii) Levellers	No.	2,293	2,793
	(iv) Ridgers	No.	1,941	1,941
	(v) K. M. Ploughs	No.	8,421	8,421
	(vi) Duck food hoes	No.	2,608	2,608
	(vii) Head piece hoes	No.	841	841

8.1.09. **Food Production Programmes.**—The programmes aimed at increasing the food grain production were :

(1) High Yielding Varieties Programme, (2) Community Nurseries, (3) Crop Competition.

(1) High Yielding Varieties Programme

High Yielding Varieties Programme continued to be one of the important programmes in the State introduced during 1966-67, to augment the production of cereals. The achievements made during the year, under this programme, are given in the following table :

(Hectares)

Sl. No.	Varietywise Crop	*Kharif*		*Rabi*	
		Target	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	HYV Paddy	6,25,000	6,31,177	35,000	32,452
2.	Hybrid Jowar	7,65,000	4,78,127	58,000	49,792
3.	HYV Ragi	8,00,000	10,40,884	..	11,307
4.	Bajra	2,05,000	1,74,500	..	..
5.	Hybrid Maize	2,10,000	2,05,	40,000	34,257
6.	HYV Wheat	..	..	2,15,000	1,25,714
	Total	26,05,000	25,31,147	3,48,000	2,53,522

Sl No.	Varietywise Crop	*Summer*		*Total*	
		Target	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	HYV Paddy	1,25,000	1,26,114	7,85,000	7,89,743
2.	Hybrid Jowar	35,000	7,850	8,58,000	5,35,769
3.	HYV Ragi	30,000	22,846	8,30,000	10,75,014
4.	Bajra	10,000	1,455	2,15,000	1,75,955
5.	Hybrid Maize	25,000	10,047	2,75,000	2,50,766
6.	HYV Wheat	..	..	2,15,000	1,25,714
	Total	2,25,000	1,68,312	31,78,000	29,52,961

(2) The Community Nurseries

Programme of raising of Community Nurseries, a Central Sector Scheme, was implemented on Rice and Ragi, introduced during the year 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively, to help farmers, who are unable to raise nurseries, due to lack of water for getting seedlings. During the year under report, an amount of Rs. 14.40 lakhs was spent, covering an area of 1,093 hectares, under both the crops. A subsidy of Rs. 1,500 per hectare and Rs. 500 per hectare, was given, for taking up nurseries of Rice and Ragi crops respectively.

(3) Crop Competition

The crop competitions at Taluk, District, State and All India levels, were continued to be conducted on Paddy, Ragi, Jowar, Maize and Wheat. Cash awards and merit certificates were given to prize winners.

8.1.10. The progress achieved under the Pulses Development Scheme of both the Central and State Sectors, during the year under report, is given below:

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*Unit*	*Centrally Sponsored Scheme*		*State Sponsored Scheme*		*Total*	
			Target	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Package Approach	Hects.	4,85,000	3,79,226	4,55,000	3,39,153	9,40,000	7,18,379
2.	Additional Area approach.	,,	1,55,000	1,40,077	1,40,000	4,12,395	2,95,000	5,52,472
3.	Plant Protection measures.		2,50,000	4,98,299	2,50,000	1,76,989	5,00,000	6,75,288
4.	Use of Rhizobium culture.	,,	1,30,000	58,735	1,10,000	1,05,117	2,40,000	1,63,852
5.	Demonstrations.	No.	325	886	800	794	1,125	1,680
6.	Financial Allotment.	Rs. in lakhs	15.10	..	4.00	..	19.10	..
7.	Expenditure	,,	..	12.89	..	3.61	..	16.50

8.1.11. During the year under review, the following Schemes under the Development of Oil Seeds programme, were implemented:

(a) Comprehensive Oil Seed Development Scheme (State Sector),

(b) Safflower Development Scheme (State Sector),

(c) Intensive Oil Seed Development Programme (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) and

(d) Extension of Oil seeds to new irrigated area.

Coverage of Area and Production, under different oil seeds, during the year under report, was as given in the following table :

(Hectares Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Crops	Kharif		Rabi	
		Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Groundnut	7,51,739	4,12,625	..	..
2.	Sesamum	1,04,339	25,046	..	..
3.	Castor	23,509	18,673	..	..
4.	Niger	47,720	8,331	..	..
5.	Mustard	2,479	513	..	..
6.	Safflower	..	..	1,63,522	79,042
7.	Linseed	..	..	65,405	13,036
8.	Sunflower	81,449	35,243	55,704	21,804
	Total	10,11,235	5,00,431	2,84,631	1,13,882

Sl. No.	Crops	Summer		Total	
		Area	Production	Area	duction
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Groundnut	1,02,926	1,47,773	8,54,665	5, (
2.	Sesamum	..	..	1,04,339	25,046
3.	Castor	..	..	23,509	18,673
4.	Niger	..	..	47,720	8,331
5.	Mustard	..	..	2,479	513
6.	Safflower	..	..	1,63,522	79,042
7.	Linseed	..	..	65,405	13,036
8	Sunflower	13,339	6,642	1,50,492	68,728
	Total	1,16,265	1,54,415	14,12,131	7,68,728

Under Farmers' Exchange Programme conducted in the State, 88 farmers of Tamilnadu, Pondicherry, Orissa, Punjab and Bihar States, were given intensive practical training under summer groundnut production.

8.1.12. Special Programmes were taken up in the State, for the Development of Cotton, Sugarcane and Tobacco—the main Commercial Crops of economic importance in the State, to step up their quality and production. An area of 1.10 lakh hectares was brought under irrigation, against a total area of 7.71 lakh hectares under cotton. The coverage of hybrid cotton was 98,000 hectares. The production of cotton was 6.84 lakh bales. There were 10 kapas grading centres in the State and these centres graded 11.01 lakh quintals of kapas.

With 23 sugar factories in operation in the State, the quantity of cane crushed was 65.69 lakh tonnes, with a production of 6.70 lakh tonnes of sugar The recovery of the sugar during the year was 10.20 per cent.

As against the normal area and production of 59,280 hectares and 50,930 tonnes, under Tobacco, an important commercial crop of the State, the total area and production achieved during the year were 45,869 hectares and 44,684 (estimated) tonnes, respectively.

8.1.13. During the year under report, the Crop Insurance Scheme was implemented in 17 districts on Kharif Crops like Paddy, Ragi, Jowar and Groundnut. The State Government participated as Co-Insurer, sharing the claims as well as premium to the extent of 25 per cent with the G.I.C., Bombay. Against a target of Rs. 100 lakhs of insured amount, an amount of Rs. 0.36 lakh was accepted.

8.1.14. There were 5 Rural Development Training Centres in the State, at Mandya, Kudige, Gangavathi, Dharwad and Bagalkot, to impart pre-service as well as in-service training to the Agricultural Assistants, and also

to conduct various other programmes. A total of 16,086 persons underwent training in these institutions, during the year.

8 Farmers' Training and Education Centres were functioning in the State, of which, 7 were maintained by the Department and 1 by the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. These institutions imparted training to 4,206 farm men and women in institutional courses and to 41,411 persons in non-institutional courses. 14 agricultural schools functioning in the State gave training to 487 farmers' sons for a period of 10 months' duration.

The Indo-Japanese Agricultural Extension Training Centre at Mandya with sub-centres at Belthangady and Kumta, conducted 87 various training courses, in which 1680 persons were trained. During the year under report, training was given to 753 farm women for 10 days and to 784 young farmers for 14 days, and 32 institutional courses were conducted at 11 centres, under DANIDA Project.

The Scheme of Rural Youth Training Programme to train rural youth in the latest agricultural production technology, continued to be operated in all the 175 taluks in the State. During the year under report, 1,412 Rural youth were benefited under this programme.

8.1.15. The Farm Information units with both at State and Divisional levels, continued to provide services to farming community and departmental offices regularly by disseminating the modern agricultural technology through news papers, radio and T.V. Special publicity was being given through news papers, by way of advertisements and press releases.

The progress achieved by the unit, during the year, was as given in the table below :

(No)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Farm Information Unit Dirctt. of Agriculture	Farm Information units at Divisions Bangalore	Shimoga	Mysore	Hassan	Dharwad	Belgaum	Raichur	Gulbarga
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	News letter	4	10	7	12	4	12	6	10	..
2.	Leaflets/Book lets	15	129	239	44	74	114	1,471	50	20
3.	Press Releases (Daily).	1,095	23	99	73	119	63	73	66	34 3
4.	Press Releases (Special).	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Tips to farmers	365	1521	899	864	676	966	839	815	585
6.	Film shows/side projectors.	36	220	183	242	182	85	130	132	89
7	Feature Articles/ Success stories.	5	17	41	41	5	15	23	34	..
8.	Wall News Papers/ Posters.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Exhibitions	..	7	6	10	5	13	18	12	16
0.	Library Books added.	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Radio talks by the officers of the Dept.	..	13	1	18	8	14	10	26	..

8.1.16. Special programmes like Tribal Sub-plan and Special Component Plan were carried out for the benefit of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers, to improve their economic conditions. Under the Tribal Sub-plan, livestock, agricultural implements and equipments, inputs, etc., were supplied to the Tribal farmers, which benefited 5,446 families, against a target of 5,711 families to be covered. Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste farmers, was also implemented, by which, 32,280 farmers were benefited against a target of 26,450.

An amount of Rs. 128.00 lakhs was allotted for both the Plan programmes, of which, Rs. 104.86 lakhs were spent.

8.2. Department of Horticulture

8.2.01. The Department of Horticulture was engaged in promoting the development of all horticultural crops like fruits, vegetables, plantation and spice crops, flowers, etc. The Department was also responsible for maintenance and development of various public parks and gardens in the State.

8.2.02. The Department was headed by a Director, assisted by 4 Joint Directors at Headquarters, incharge of Administration, Development, Planning and Credits, 4 Deputy Directors incharge of 4 Divisions at Bangalore Mysore, Belgaum and Raichur and the District Horticultural Officers at District level. He was also assisted by a few Deputy Directors on certain other matters and Senior Assistant Directors of Horticulture incharge of some of the important schemes and a few other Officers. At the subdivisional and taluk levels, the Assistant Directors and the Assistant Horticultural Officers, with the supporting staff, were incharge of the Department.

8.2.03. Shri Abhay Prakash functioned as the Director of Horticulture, during the year under report.

8.2.08. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year under report, is given in the table below :

(No.

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts Sanctioned	Posts filled in		
			Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Group 'A,	86	81	80	1
2.	Group 'B,	82	47	47	..
3.	Group 'C,	1,994	1,710	1,671	39
4.	Group 'D,	2,214	1,876	1,875	1
	Total	4,376	3,714	3,673	41

8.2.05. The budget allotment, expenditure and revenue realised by the Department, for the year 1982-83 were as shown in the following table :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.	Scheme	Budget allotment	Expenditure	Revenue
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Plan	295.00	281.90	..
2.	Non-Plan	481.43	419.09	..
	Total	776.43	700.99	79.49

8.2.06. The Department implemented 48 Plan Schemes, 36 Non-Plan Schemes, 7 Centrally Sponsored Schemes, 6 Special Schemes and 5 AR and DC Schemes, during the year under report, the progress achieved under which, are briefed as under :

(a) Plan Schemes—

(i) Under the Fruit Development Scheme, during the year 1982-83, 7.29 lakhs of fruit plants were propagated in Departmental progeny orchards and nurseries, against a target of 8.8 lakhs. An area of 4,987 hectares were brought under fruit cultivation, against a target of 3,150 hectares and 2,683 hectares of unproductive gardens, out of a target of 1,950 hectares, were rejuvenated by recommending suitable package of practices, to growers.

(ii) The Vegetable Development Scheme was implemented with a view to extend the latest technology in the vegetable production, under which, 24,996 kitchen gardens were developed against a target of 24,352 and 75 demonstrations and 26 field days were conducted.

(iii) 8.00 lakh seednuts were procured under the Coconut Development Scheme, to raise coconut seedlings in Departmental Farms and Nurseries and 8.71 lakhs of seedlings were distributed to farmers.

(iv) There were 4 progeny orchards of cashew, maintained by the Department. During the year, 1.26 lakhs of cashew seedlings against a target of 2.3 lakhs, were raised and 970 Kgs. of seed-nuts were procured. To bring more coverage of area under the new improved variety of areca viz., 'Mangala', 0.88 lakh of seednuts of this variety were sown for raising seedlings for distribution. Under the Cardamom Development Scheme, 71.5 Kgs of seed-capsules were procured and 2.00 lakhs seedlings were distributed to growers. 39 demonstrations on package of practices in ½ acre area were bid out and 33 old demonstrations laid out during the previous year were maintained.

(v) Under plant protection programmes, maximum attention was given to the control of Nephantis Serinopa a disease of coconut, and other such diseases of areca, pepper wilt, etc. During the year, 28.16 lakh parasites were multiplied and released for controlling the attack of Nephantis Serinopa on Coconut. Mass plant protection measure taken up on this, in Hosadurga taluk. In this regard, 38,435 coconut palms were injected and 54,749 palms were sprayed to check the attack of black headed caterpillar. 5 major and 45 mini-laboratories were maintained, during the year.

(vi) Under the soil, water and plant analysis programmes, a total of 7,524 soil and water samples were analysed and results of 7,481 were given.

(vii) 4,194 units of ½ acre to 2 acres of coconut/fruit orchards were established in the fields of SCs and STs, besides maintaining those established in the previous year and 192 candidates were given training on various aspects of horticulture.

(viii) About 4.04 lakhs of planting materials, for development of species, were supplied to growers. 5 exhibitions on Mushroom Development were arranged, 1,693 persons were given training-cum-demonstration on mushroom cultivation and 3,677 spawn bottles were supplied to mushroom growers. A total of 146 new demonstrations were laid

out on various package practices for cultivation of citrus, banana and mango fruits and inputs were supplied to the growers.

(ix) The information and propaganda unit of the Department conducted 19 field days and exhibitions, prepared and printed 9 publicity materials, both in Kannada and English. 29 radio talks and 53 radio tips were given on various horticultural crops.

(x) Under Tribal Sub-plan Schemes, 18 new model orchards were established. 900 tribal families were supplied with planting materials, free of cost. 51 tribal candidates were trained under the workers and leadership training, against a target of 55.

(b) Non-Plan Schemes—

(i) Under Applied Nutrition Programme, the Department established a total of 236 school, community and kitchen gardens, for growing fruits and vegetables of nutritive value and 16 pumpsets were installed, bringing an area of 40 hectares under irrigation.

(ii) Under the schemes for the establishment and development of horticultural farms and gardens at important places in Shimoga, Bellary, Mandya, Tumkur and Raichur districts, seedlings of vegetables and fruits were produced, plants were propogated and quality planting materials were supplied to farmers.

(iii) 6,305 sample seedlings were tested for their purity and germination percentage and 5,829 kgs of seeds were processed. A sum of Rs. 19,499 was realised.

(c) Centrally-Sponsored Schemes—

3 coconut farms were established at Kannamangala in Bangalore District (TXT), K.R.S. in Mandya District (TXD) and at Bellara in Tumkur District, for production of hybrid seedlings. To improve the genetic potentials of coconut in the country through production and distribution

of Tall x Dwarf coconut seedlings for planting, 47,432 seednuts were produced and 18,017 hybrid coconuts were distributed to growers. 400 demonstrations on package of practices of adopting plant protection schedules, manuring, etc., were maintained.

(d) Special Schemes—

(i) Drought Prone Area Programme was in operation in 85 taluks covering 15 districts, out of which, 70 were under Central Sector and the rest were under State Sector.

(ii) Under the Scheme for Integrated Development of Western Ghats, the Department established 7 orchard-cum-nursery centres in the western Ghat Regions, with a view to intensify the propagation works. The progeny orchards were being developed in these regions. During the year under report, the Scheme had a coverage of 3,229 beneficiaries/families.

(e) Other Schemes—

Cold storages were established at Bangalore, Chickballapur and Hassan. The Indo-Bulgaria project, scheduled to set up a sound background for developing an ideal Agro-Industrial Complex in Karnataka continued to carry-out a total of 252 demonstrations during Kharif, Rabi and Summer Seasons. The project for development of cashew in South Kanara District, with the World Bank's Assistance which was started implementing in 1980, covered an area of 3,212 hectares under new area expansion programme, since inception, out of which, 1,450 hectares were covered during the year under report. Under area improvement programme, 22 hectares were covered during the year 1982-83.

The Department continued to maintain and develop numerous parks and gardens in the State, besides maintaining 2 Hill Stations at Nandi Hills and Kemmanagundi. In order to develop Lalbagh Tank and its surrounding area in Bangalore, height of the island was raised, levelled and grass was planted on its surface and ornamental shrubs,

creepers, etc., were planted on slopes. The necessary infrastructural works for the installation of Floral clock in Lalbagh was completed. At K. R. Hill station in Kemmangundi, the Kalahasthi Lodge was taken over by the Department from the Forest Department. Efforts were being made to improve the basic facilities at these 2 Hill stations.

498 candidates were trained in science and art of production of horticultural crops, in the Training Centres set up by the Department, which included the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Tribal trainees also.

There were 3 Societies associated with the horticultural activities of the Department.

The Bangalore Nurserymen Co-operative Society continued to supply quality planting materials to the growers.

The Bangalore Grape Growers' Marketing and Processing Co-operative Society was arranging for better marketing of farmers' produce.

The Mysore Horticultural Society conducted Horticultural shows at Glass House of Lalbagh in Bangalore during August and January, in connection with Independence Day and Republic Day, respectively. The society was also rendering service in maintaining the gardens and supplying the farmers' requirements, such as planting materials, etc., at District and Taluk levels.

8.3. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

8.3.01. The main objectives of the department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services were (i) to develop livestock wealth through improvement of the breed of cattle and other live-stock; and (ii) provide health coverage to the live-stock against contagious and non-contagious diseases.

8.3.02. The organisational set up of the department extends down to the Village Level. At the headquarters, the department was headed by a Director who was assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Development Officers, Project Officer, Head Quarters Assistant and other Officers. At the Divisional level each division was headed by a Regional Deputy Director and each district by an Assistant Director. At the taluka level, each taluk was headed by an Assistant Director who was also incharge of veterinary dispensary. At the village level, Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors were functioning wherever Rural Veterinary Dispensaries were in existence. During the year under report, Dr. V. S. Joshi held the post of Director till 22nd June 1982 and Dr. G. M. Srikantaiah thereafter. The staff-strength of the department as at the end of the year was as follows:

No.

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	24	2	2	..	..	..
2.	Group 'B'	411	357	351	6	13	5
3.	Group 'C'	4,838	3,251	3,183	68	497	42
4.	Group 'D'	3,214	2,958	2,945	13	471	104
	Tota	8,487	6,568	6,481	87	981	151

8.3.03. The budget allotment, expenditure and revenue during the year were as follows:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Head of Account	*Budget Allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
1	2	3	4
1. Animal Husbandry	1,431.07	870.36	59.29
2. Dairy Development	278.41	704.18	449.12
Total	1,709.48	1574.54	508.41

8.3.04. Veterinary aid continued to be provided through 1,282 institutions, of which 33 were Veterinary Hospitals, 489 Veterinary Dispensaries, 706 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and 54 Veterinary Aid Centres. 34 Mobile Veterinary Clinics were added to the 5, started during 1981-82.

8.3.05. Among cattle, the local draught animals which have proved their draught endurance like Amrithmahal, Hallikar, Killar and Krishna Valley Breeds were bred and propagated by encouraging the farmers in their respective breeding tracts. Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur and Amrithmahal Kavals were being utilised to maintain the famous Amrithmahal breed. Cattle Farm, Bankapur for Killar, Deoni Cattle Farm at Karanja for Deoni Cattle Breed and Composite Livestock Farm, Kurikuppi for Krishna Valley breeds were functioning. One buffaloe Breeding Farm at Tegur was also functioning. Artificial Insemination work was carried out in 1,339 institutions. Of these, 226 Artificial Insemination Centres were switched over to Frozen Semen Technology. The following table shows the number of Artificial Inseminations done in the State during the year.

Particulars	*No. of A/s done*	*No. of calves born*	*No. of castrations performed*	*No. of cases treated*	*Vaccinations done*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. C.D.P. Bangalore	89,565	25,016	7,845	99,042	1,88,703
2. CDP Dharwad	24,453	4,619	4,839	83,151	1,12,850
3. Key Village scheme units (31).	1,02,001	25,024	38,603	3,08,760	4,14,760
4. Other centres in the State (Districts).	4,04,063	92,800	3,74,193	43,77,397	66,49,137

8.3.06. Five Government Dairies one each at Dharwad, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mangalore and Shimoga continued to function. These daires procured 154.87 lakh

litres of milk and distributed 140.10 lakh litres. Besides these Government Dairies, six Rural Dairy Centres at Bellary, Raichur, Bijapur, Kamatgi, Bhatkal and Siddapur procured and distributed 25.56 lakh litres 24.24 lakh litres of milk respectively.

8.3.07. As per the national policy to breed sheep, Bannur Sheep are to be bred in their purity as they have proved as one of the best mutton type sheep in the country. Mysore, Mandya, Bangalore and Kolar were to be covered with Bannur Breed. To rejuvenate the Bannur breed, the sheep breeding farm at Dhangur, Malavalli taluk is conducting selective breeding to produce quality stud rams for distribution among the breeders to improve their local flocks. The rest of the State were to be covered with corriedable sheep. The five sheep breeding stations, Suttatti, Anagawadi, Guttal, combined cattle and sheep breeding station at Kurikupp i and large scale sheep Breedling Farm Challagere, were engaged in producing corriedale Deccani cross bred rams for distribution among the breeders. The work done in these sheep breeding centres during the year is shown below:

Farm	*Strength*	*Lambuy*	*Sheep supplied*	*Wool produced* (Kgs)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Dhangur	901	231	176	150.0
2. Anagawadi	438	176	51	771.9
3. Guttal	415	84	31	241.3
4. Suttatti	480	143	34	242.0
5. Kurikuppi	149	70	7	..
6. Challakere	4,500	929	273	2,522.0

8.3.08. The Piggery Units at Hessaraghatta and Kudige were engaged in breeding quality pigs and supplying them to the breeders. To improve the quality of pigs, the department imported pigs from abroad and purchased pigs from neighbouring States.

8.3.09. The State Poultry Farm at Hessaraghatta and Regional Poultry Farms were engaged in the production of chicks to meet the demand of poultry rearers. The State Poultry Farm, Regional Poultry Farms and Poultry Extension Centres supplied 1,34,400 birds for breeding and 33,697 birds for table purposes. The average number of layers maintained was 54,125, eggs produced was 32,81,190 and chicks hatched was 3,98,114. 940 persons were trained in poultry rearing. The department continued to encourage the Mysore Poultry Farmers' Co-operative Society, by giving technical assistance and by supplying the eggs and surplus birds produced in tthe State farms. The department continued to encourage private entrepreneurs. The total number of poultry farms in the State during the year was 2,360. Slaughter houses run by Municipalities and Corporations outside Bangalore were inspected by qualified personnel of the department.

The Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Products' Development Board attended to formulate suitable schemes for providing marketing facilities for the wool and surplus sheep produced in the State.

8.4. Red Dane Project—Hessaraghatta

8.4.01. The Red Dane Project was started in Karnataka State in 1964 by the Government of India, in collaboration with the Government of Denmark, to augment the milk production. The main objectives of the project were :

(i) to impart training to farmers, their children, village level workers and the veterinary doctors and examiners working in the Department in the modern methods of animal husbandry ;

(ii) to produce the high yielding foreign species of dairy animals and distribute the bulls reared, of foreign species, to all farms throughout the country ;

(iii) to improve the quality of local species by collecting the semen from exotic species and supplying them to other centres ; and

(iv) to undertake the extension work, in the selected villages.

8.4.02. The project with its headquarters at Hessaraghatta near Bangalore City, had 3 sub-stations at Munirabad for rearing Red Dane Species, at Kudige and Dharwad for Jersy breed rearing. It was headed by a Conveynor, assisted by Deputy Conveynors, District Officers, Veterinary Medical Officer, Veterinary Doctors, Lecturers and other Officers and supporting staff.

8.4.03. During the year under report, Dr. V. S. Joshi functioned as the Conveynor upto 22nd June 1982 and thereafter Dr. G. M. Srikantaiah, held the post upto the end of the year.

8.4.04. The staff-strength of the Department, as at the end of the year 1982-83, was as given below :

No.

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	3	..	..	..	..	.
2.	Group 'B'	10	8	8	..	3	..
3.	Group 'C'	101	70	67	3	5	..
4.	Group 'D'	184	126	115	11	19	3
	Total	298	204	190	14	27	3

8.4.05. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department and the revenue earned, during the year under report, are given in the following table :

(*Rs in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Budget Allotment	Expenditure	Revenue
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Red Dane Project, Hessaraghatta ..	23.68	19.48	5.03
2.	Fodder Development Scheme (Plan) ..	2.00	1.41	..
3.	Progeny Testing Schemes Hessaraghatta ..	1.51	0.96	..
4.	Red Dane Project, Sub-Station, Munirabad	13.16	11.69	2.49
5.	Red Dane Project, Sub-Station, Kudige ..	8.94	7.34	1.98
6.	Red Dane Project, Sub-Station, Dharwad ..	7.92	6.92	2.90
7.	Crossbred Heifer Project, Hessaraghatta ..	5.92	5.62	0.74
8.	Cross bred Heifer Project, Kudige (Plan) ..	3.00	2.04	..
	Total ..	66.13	55.46	13.14

8.4.06. The achievements of the project during the year under report, were as summarised below:

(i) Main Station, Hessaraghatta.—There were 290 cattle, among which, 61 were milch-cows, which produced 2,24,702 Kgs. of milk. During the year, 80 calves were born. 42,960 Mls. of extended semen were supplied to various artificial insemination centres in Bangalore District, for improving the local breed. 9 bulls were sold to different parts of the Country for breeding purposes. 2,221 tonnes of fodder was produced.

Extension work was undertaken in selected taluks and villages. 9 evening classes, 12 film shows and 1 calf rally were arranged in these villages. Besides, 50,000 grass root slips were supplied to the farmers in these villages for development of fodder produce.

Under Progeny Testing Scheme, 10 bulls were under test, for selecting good quality bulls. 1,888 artificial inseminations were done using the semen of these selected bulls and 220 calves were born.

During the year under report, a total of 567 farmers and their children were given training in Dairy Development and Fodder Produce, for a duration of 10 days under District Rural Development Scheme and 4 weeks, for farmers and their children, respectively.

(ii) Sub-Station, Munirabad.—In this Station, there were 253 cattle, out of which 53 were milk recording, which produced 1,20,054.5 Kgs of milk. 1214 tonnes of fodder was produced. 45,318 Mls. of extended semen of Red Dane species were distributed to 50 veterinary institutions.

During the year under report, in this station, 17,892 cases were treated, 1,771 artificial inseminations, 1,957 castrations and 25,015 vaccinations were done and 4,844 animals were dosed.

In this station, 208 farmers were given training in Dairying and Fodder Production.

Under Extension Programmes, during the period, 332 artificial inseminations were done and 66 calves were born. 9,000 grass root slips were supplied to the farmers for fodder production.

(iii) Sub-Station, Kudige.—The station was maintaining Danish Jersey breed for milk production and production of Jersey male calves for breeding purpose. The station had a herd strength of 225 and 56 calves were born. 80,433 Kgs. of milk was produced and 3 young bulls were sold for breeding purposes. The fodder production during the year was 736.2 tonnes and 276 farmers were given training in Dairying and Fodder Production.

Under Extension Programmes, 17 evening classes and 17 film-shows on Dairying and Fodder Production, were arranged. 982 artificial inseminations and 58 castrations were done. 490 pregnancies were detected and 196 calves were born.

(iv) **Sub-Station, Dharwad.**—The breed maintained at this station was Danish Jersey, with a herd strength of 221. The milk produced during the year was 1,14,720 Kgs. 20 young bulls were sold for breeding purposes.

During the period under report, 1,273.9 tonnes of fodder was produced. 44 farmers were given training in Dairying.

Under Extension Programmes, 65,500 grass root slips were supplied to farmers for fodder production. 6960 Mls. of extended semen was supplied to the Centralised Semen Bank, for further supplies to various artificial insemination centres.

(v) 'Cross Bred Heifer Project' at Hessaraghatta was started in 1976 with a view to produce cross bred heifers and to supply them to small farmers at subsidised rates. There were 298 heifer cows at the end of the year. 124 calves were born and 46 heifers were sold to farmers.

(vi) The Cross Bred Heifer Projects at Munirabad and Kudige which were started in the year 1980-81, for producing the cross bred heifers and supplying to the small farmers at nominal rates, had a total heifer strength of 212.

8.5. Department of Fisheries

8.5.01. The main objective of the Department of Fisheries was to increase the fish production, through the development of all the available inland water resources and exploitation of a rich continental shelf available, along a coastline of 300 Kms, by adopting advanced fishing methods. Hence, the major regulatory function of the Department was to produce fish seed on a large scale to meet the present needs and to diversify the fishing mechanisation to increase the marine fish production.

8.5.02. The organisational set up of the Department extended down to the divisional level. The Director was the head of the Department, assisted by the Zonal and Divisional Officers. Shri M. Jayaraj, continued to be the Director of Fisheries, during the year under report.

8.5.03. The staff-position of the Department, as at the end of the year 1982-83, was as given below :

(*No.*)

Sl. No.	*Category of Posts*	*Posts Sanctioned*	*Posts filled in*			*SC*	*ST*
			Total	*Male*	*Female*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	34	32	32	..	1	..
2.	Group 'B'	45	40	40	..	9	1
3.	Group 'C'	646	572	526	46	157	27
4.	Group 'D'	867	817	817	..	141	18
	Total	1,592	1,461	1,415	46	308	46

8.5.04. The budget allotment, expenditure and revenue of the department during the year were as follows:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*Budget Allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Non-Plan Schemes ..	174.44	172.82	
2.	State Plan Schemes ..	221.70	151.90	
3.	Central Sector Schemes ..	78.13	44.58	
	Total	474.27	369.30	55.29

8.5.05. The progress achieved by the Department, during the year under reference, is briefed below :

(i) Marine Fisheries.—During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 15.71 lakhs was sanctioned as subsidy on Marine Diesel Engines to 196 Shrimp trawlers and on purse-seine nets to 13 purse-seiners. Under the scheme "Assistance to Gill net units" a sum of Rs. 1.71 lakhs was released to 33 Gill net units. So far, 79 Rampani and and Patteble groups of traditional fishing were given subsidy on Marine Diesel Engines and Purse-Seine nets. The

District Rural Development Societies of Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada districts, since their inception in 1980-81, upto the end of the year under review, had rendered assistance to 38 Traditional Fishermen Groups in acquiring purse-seiners.

The Karnataka Fisheries' Development Corporation exported 62 tonnes of Mackeral, 5 tonnes of Sardine and 5 tonnes of Prawns, valued at Rs. 5.50 lakhs and marketed 672 tonnes of frozen fish worth Rs. 40.00 lakhs. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs was released as loan-cum-subsidy to 9 local bodies for constructing fish markets and make available fresh and quality fish in hygienic conditions as well as to ensure reasonable returns to the fishermen.

Works taken up to effect improvements to the existing farm at Pavanje in Dakshina Kannada District, were under progress and the spill over works of improvement to Kodi farm were completed during 1982-83. The Pilot project unit, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, aiming at the coverage of all the Brackish water farming to step up production of exportable varieties of prawns as well as foreign exchange earnings to the State, initiated the survey of the suitable Brackish Water Areas for being covered under "Area Development Programme", which was to be implemented in the coastal districts, on the lines of Inland Fish Farms Development Agencies.

Works on the construction of an All Weather Fishing Harbour at Malpe at a Cost of Rs. 4.26 crores and the spill over works of the Honnavar Fishing Harbour at an estimated cost of Rs. 75.00 lakhs, were nearing completion and were expected to be completed and commissioned for fishing activities by December 1983. Tenders were called for the execution of the works pending approval by the Government of India and those tenders called for the construction of Fishing Harbour at Tadri under Indo-Danish Fisheries Project, at a total cost of Rs. 1.75 crores, were under scrutiny.

The spill over works on the construction of service station, pump house, over head tank, fish salting and sun drying yard, ice plant and community hall at Alvekedi in Uttara Kannada district were completed during the year under report and the infrastructural works at Shiroor in Dakshina Kannada District were under progress.

7 Fisheries' Research Projects undertaken by the Biological Research Station at Bhadra in Shimoga District were under various stages of progress, during the year under report.

(ii) Inland .Fisheries.—The estimated Inland Fish production during the year under reference, was 44,000 tonnes and the fish seed production in State Fish Farms including T. B. Dam farm was 14.93 crores. Besides, 11.66 lakhs of major carp and Chinese carp seed and 77 lakhs of major carp were procured from West Bengal and Tungabhadra Board Fish Farm, respectively, for supplementing the seed requirement.

181 private candidates were trained by the 3 Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in the State. The Agencies in Shimoga and Mysore produced 28.75 lakhs of major carp and common carp seed, harvested 59,490 kgs of fish and supplied 8.29 lakhs of fingerlings to 59 fish farmers. The Shimoga Agency mobilised the input loans for 30 farmers from banks.

A sum of Rs. 6.85 lakhs was spent during the year, on the implementation of Drought Prone Area Programme schemes in Bijapur District under the World Bank Assistance Project. The construction work of Jackwell and Subwell, for providing water supply to Narayanpur fish farm works, were completed and other ancillary works were under progress. A sum of Rs. 5.95 lakhs was allotted for envisaging the D.P.A.P. Schemes, to 9 Drought Prone Area Project Districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Bellary, Raichur, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Belgaum, Dharwad and Chikmaga-

lur. A sum of Rs. 7.5 lakhs was sanctioned for the implementation of fishery schemes under 5 Command Area Development Authority Agencies, viz., Bhadra Project, Tungabhadra Project, Cauvery Basin Project, Upper Krishna Project and Ghataprabha and Malaprabha Project.

(iii) Socio-Economic Measures.—During the year, 108 inland tribal candidates were trained and provided with fishery requisites at a cost of Rs. 1,200 per unit, free of cost. Construction of ground floor of the Dormitory was completed. Input assistance was given to 3 tribal co-operative societies, for undertaking tank fisheries. 14 tribal families were provided with the Development Funds, for their rehabilitation.

242 Inland Scheduled caste candidates were trained and assisted under the integrated scheme of assistance in supplying fishery requisites, supply of fish seed for fish culture and allotment of tanks. Besides, 48 candidates were given assistance under the integrated schemes, to develop 2 small reservoirs. 8 purse-seine boats were sanctioned a subsidy of 33.33 per cent to 8 professional groups of Scheduled Caste candidates.

Managerial subsidy of Rs. 3,100 was sanctioned to 3 Fisheries Co-operative Societies and a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 was given to the Malpe Fisheries' Co-operative Societies, for purchase of pick-up van. For the first time in the State, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Group Accident Insurance Scheme, with 50 per cent assistance from the Government of India, was introduced with a view to provide insurance coverage against hazards and risks, to the fishermen in Inland and Marine sectors. A premium amount of Rs. 5.16 lakhs covering 43,000 fishermen, to be shared equally by the Government of India and the State Government, was paid to the National Federation of Fishermen Co-operative, New Delhi.

Under Bankable Scheme of granting 33.33 per cent subsidy on the purchase of fishery requisites, 77 fishermen

were granted a subsidy to an extent of Rs. 28,071. 562 Inland and marine fishermen were granted a loan-**cum**-subsidy of Rs. 1.90 lakhs, on fishery requisites.

(iv) Other schemes.—A new comprehensive scheme "Sagara Deepa" was introduced during the year, for the benefit of both inland and coastal fishermen, which was to be implemented at a total cost of Rs. 44.12 lakhs, over a period of 3 years upto 1984-85.

During the year, works on the extension of Sasihithlu Fisheries Road and Tenka Yermal Roads, black topping to Koteshwar Road, laying of Kirimanjeshwar Koderi to Haramatha road in Dakshina Kannada District, were completed.

A new specialised method of fishing, viz., 'Hand lining' was introduced by 43 boat near Malpe for catching Kalava fish. The State earned Rs. 15.66 crores by way of foreign exchange.

CHAPTER 9

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE FOOD AND FOREST SECRETARIAT

9.1. Department of Food and Civil Supplies

9.1.01. The Department of Food and Civil Supplies was responsible for the effective implementation of the policies of the Government, with regard to procurement and distribution of food grains under Government Control and for regulation and licensing of private trade in food grains. Thus, the main function of the Department was to meet the requirements of essential commodities to consumers at controlled prices.

9.1.02. The Department with its headquarters at Bangalore was headed by the Director. The organisational set up extended down to the Taluk level. At the headquarters, the Director was assisted by 2 Joint Directors, a Chief Accounts Officer and other supporting staff. Deputy Commissioners were incharge of the Districts level set up, assisted by Food and Civil Supplies Assistants of the cadre of Assistant Commissioners, with supporting staff and at the Taluk level, Tahsildars of the Taluk were incharge of the Departmental matters.

9.1.03. During the year under report, Shri S. Swatantra Rao, continued to function as the Director upto 18th October 1982 and thereafter, Shri A. R. M. Iqbal Ahmed, took over the charge.

9.1.04. The budget provision and expenditure of the Department for the year 1982-83 were Rs. 23.32 crores and 14.39 crores, respectively. An amount of Rs. 15.19 lakhs was realised as receipts, in the form of licence fee and other items.

tonnes (Kharif). A levy of 50 per cent was fixed on the rice produced by hulling paddy by the Millers, under the Karnataka Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1982. For purchasing Paddy, Ragi, Jowar and Maize from growers, the prices fixed under support price operation were Rs. 130 per quintal for super fine paddy, Rs. 126 per quintal for fine paddy, Rs. 122 per quintal for common paddy and Rs. 118 per quintal for Ragi, Jowar and Maize.

During the year under report, a target of 3 lakh tonnes of paddy was fixed, to be procured under mill point Levy order. The actual procurement of mill point Rice by the Food Corporation of India during the year was 40,698 tonnes, as against a target of 1,68,750 tonnes. The rates fixed for the procurement of both raw and boiled rice from dealer-millers, under levy order were Rs. 206.35, Rs. 200.30 and Rs. 194.20 per quintal of super fine, fine and common varieties, respectively.

9.1.06. There were 37 Roller Flour Mills in the State, with a crushing capacity of 41,784 tonnes per month. 22,000 tonnes of Wheat per month were allotted to these mills. The allotment of wheat both for public distribution and Roller Flour Mills, was not adequate to meet the demands. Therefore, the Central Government was requested repeatedly to increase the allotment.

Levy Sugar quota to the extent of 15,246 tonnes per month, allotted by the Central Government, on the basis of 1971 census population, was inadequate to meet the demands under Public Distribution System.

As against a total requirement of 37,000 Kls of Kerosene Oil to cover about 75 lakh families in the State, the actual quantity obtained from the Central Government was only 29,555 Kls, per month.

The prices of edible oil shot up enormously in the open market. The Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation undertook the exclusive rights for purchase and

distribution of palmolein oil, from the State Trading Corporation of Karnataka. As against an allotment of 16,250 tonnes, 16,465 tonnes were procured and distributed for public.

3 varieties of controlled cloth, viz., sarees, dhoties and long cloth were produced and marketed in the State, through 165 wholesalers and 1,976 retailers, during the year. The State allotment of controlled cloth was 964.33 bales per month, which was being made by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay.

The allotment and off-take of the commodities under Public Distribution System for the year under report were as given below :

(Tonnes)

Sl.No.	*Commodity*	*Allotment*	*Off-take*
1	2	3	4
1.	Wheat—		
	(a) Public DistrubtionSystem	45,931	38,715
	(b) Roller Flour Mills	2,64,000	2,64,000
2.	Kerosene (Kilolitres) ..	3,69,509	3,58,660
3.	Palmolein Oil * ..	16,250	16,465
4.	Rice ..	4,09,776	2,47,158
5.	Sugar ..	1.90.623	1,56900

*Off-take is more than the allotment, as it includes the prerious backlog.

9.1.07. Public Distribution System in the State was covering the entire population of 3.7 crores, according to 1981 census. Distribution of controlled/rationed commodities like levy sugar, rice, wheat and its products, Kerosene Oil and Palmolein Oil, was done through Fair Price shops, for which, each household was given a family ration card. By the end of the year 1982-83, 74,62,063 ration cards were issued. Of 15,001 fair price depots, 10,982 shops were in rural areas and the rest were in urban areas. 31 major cities/towns were covered under Informal Rationing System.

9.1.08. The following measures were taken to streamline the Public Distribution System:

(1) Compulsory display of boards indicating the number of the Range, Division and Shop, for identification of the fair price depot;

(2) Issue of superior kerosene oil was to be done only at Fair Price Depots/Retail Shops, to which Ration Cards were attached, to ensure regular supply at the fixed rates;

(3) Intensify the inspections and surprise visits to the fair price shops by the Enforcement staff of the Department, to curb malpractices by fair price shops;

(4) Supply of food grains to student hostels and NCC Camps; and

(5) Notification of dates from which the commodities were issued in the fair price depots and other details, through press notes in the important daily news-papers of both Kannada and English and also through the All India Radio, to create public awareness.

9.1.09. During the year under report, 2,043 raids were conducted by the Directorate of Enforcement, attached to the Department. As a result, 514 persons were arrested and the goods worth Rs. 1.17 crores were seized.

9.2. Department of Forest

9.2.01. The main objectives/responsibilities of the Department of Forest, were: (1) Protecting the existing forests, (2) Increasing the forest areas and taking up reforestation for the rehabilitation of degraded forests and (3) Systematic exploitation of forest resources. The Department was responsible for administering the following rules:

(1) The Karnataka Forest Act and Rules,

(2) The Karnataka Tree Preserve Act,

(3) The Karnataka Wild Life Preservation Act.

9.2.02. The Department was having 2 wings, viz. General Wing and Developmental Wing, each headed by a Chief Conservator of Forests. The Chief Conservator of Forests of General Wing was incharge of general administration, plan schemes, establishment, sales, supplies and protection. There were 7 Circles at Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Kanara, Kodagu, Mysore and Shimoga and 33 Divisions under the jurisdiction of General Wing of the Department. The Chief Conservator of Forests was assisted by Conservators and Deputy Conservators of Forests, at headquarters and also at Circles and Divisions.

The Chief Conservator of Forests of the Development Wing was looking after the working plans, rehabilitation of repatriates of Shrilanka, training, Wild life, research and utlisation and project Tiger. There were 5 functional Circles at Bangalore, Belgaum, Dharwad, Mysore and Shimoga with 16 Functional Divisions under the control of this Wing. There were Additional Chief Conservators, Conservators, Deputy as well as Assistant Conservators of Forests and a Field Director, to assist the Chief Conservator of Forests in the Development Wing.

Shriyuths: S. Shyam Sunder and S. R. Bhagwat, continued as Chief Conservators of Forests, of the General and Development Wings, respectively, throughout the year.

9.2.03. The staff-position of the Department, as at the end of the year under report, is given in the table below :

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			S.C.	S.T.
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	105	90	90	..	14	1
2.	Group 'B'	100	83	82	1	7	2
3.	Group 'C'	7,578	6,426	6,268	158	715	248
4.	Group 'D'	2,785	2,435	2,423	12	376	232
	Total	10,568	9,034	8,863	171	1,112	483

9.2.04. The budget allotment, expeniditure and the revenue realised, during the year under review, were as shown in the following table:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Budget Allotment	Expenditure	Revenue Realised
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Plan	932.88	68.36	..
2.	Non-Plan	2,384.12	2,166.77	..
3.	Capital Outlay on Forests.	..	53.74	..
	Total	3,317.00	2,902.87	4,772.88,

9.2.05. The total forest area during the year was 38,644.84 Square Kilometres, out of which, 34,542.11 Square Kilometres were incharge of Forest Department, 3,794.31 Sq.Kms. were held by Revenue Department and 308.42 Square Kilometres were under private management.

The total forest area as at the end of the year comprised of 26,861.57 Sq.Kms. of Reserved Forests, 5,663.91 Sq. Kms. of Protected Forests, 5,686.74 Sq. Kms. of Unclassed Forests, 124.20 Sq. Kms. of Village Forests and the rest of the area were Private Forests.

9.2.06. Exploitation of timber, firewood and other forest produce from the forests was done through the departmental agencies as well as private agencies. The total out-turn of timber, industrial timber, firewood, etc., during the year from all the agencies, was about 1.5 million cubic metres, excluding bamboo and sandalwood. The out-turn of major forest produce during the year under report was as follows:

Sl. No.	Produce	(Cubic metres) Quantity
1	2	3
1.	Rosewood	3,341
2.	Teakewood	14,305
3.	Other kinds of wood	1,965
4.	Sawn timberand sleepers	1,48,506
5.	Pulp wood	1,20,027
6.	Match wood	61,272
7.	Plywood	6,162
8.	Timber in round poles	1,47,305
9.	Firewood including charcoal	10,59,640
	Total	15,62,523

A total out-turn of 11,76,555 cubic metres were extracted by Government Agency, 2,86,671 cubic metres by purchasers and 99,297 cubic metres were extracted by right holders.

9.2.07. The out-turn of some of the important minor-forest produce during the year under report, were bamboos-1,27,843 tonnes, sandalwood-202 tonnes, charcoal-14,822 tonnes, canes-640 tonnes, beedi leaves-1,313 tonnes, oil seeds-23,025 tonnes, honey-44 tonnes, wax-336 ttonnes.rubber-1,500 ttonnes rubber latax 9,76,800 htres, barks-25,356 tonnes, tamarind-2,767 tonnes, seegekai-1,197 tonnes, cashewnut-514 tonnes, halmaddi-54,981 tonnes, ivory-680 kgs and eucalyptus oil-6,468 Kgs.

9.2.08. During the year, Plantation of various species were raised over an extent of 35,615 hectares, Various Developmental Schemes were implemented. Under these schemes, plantations, seedlings, seedbeds were raised Houses were constructed for scheduled caste persons.

Formation of road from Bramhagiri Hills to Nandi Hill Station was completed. Beautification of Namadachilume in Devarayana Durga State forest was being done.

9.2.09. A net work of 74 wireless stations were installed along the State's border, in order to prevent the smuggling of forest produce. Precautionary measures were taken to clear the fire lines at the required places to protect the forest from fire. Fencing and trenching works were taken up to protect the plantations from cattle and Wild Animals, wherever it was found possible. Large Scale Plantations were taken up by the Department to rebuild the stock in depleted forests. Environmental and Recreational tree parks were created at suitable places, thereby, enabling to maintain the Ecological balance.

9.2.10. The National Parks, the Wild Life and Bird Sancturies wefe being managed by the Wild Life Preservation Circle of the Department. The Bannerghatta National Park the Bhadra and Ranebennur Sanctuaries were given the Central assistance, to the tune of Rs. 20.47 lakhs, of which, Rs. 11.89 lakhs were spent.

9.2.11. The Bandipur Tiger Reserve in Mysore district, which was one among the eleven Tiger Reserves, under "Project Tiger in India", was located in Mysore District, in the Southern border of the State: This project which was established in the year 1973, was having an area of 689.52 sq.kms. out of which, 334.56 sq.kms. was core area, 249.55 sq.kms. was buffer area and 105.41 sq.kms. was tourist area. The Field Director, Project Tiger, Mysore, was the head of this organisation, during the year under report.

The main objectives of this Project, were to ensure the maintenance of viable population of the Tigers for scientific, cultural and ecological value and to preserve the area of such biological importance as a National Heritage for the benefit of education and enjoyment of the people.

9.2.12. The Forest Research and Utilisation Circle was having 3 Silviculturist Divisions, in Central, Northern and Southern Zones and a Forest Utilisation Division. The Circle was functioning to conduct research work on Dry Zone species—both indigenous as well as exotic, to carry field trials, conduct nursery experiments, to locate the seed orchards, to raise seed production stands and also to raise seedlings for distribution to farmers for planting.

Cultivation of essential oil yielding plants in large scale was continued, in the Silviculturist Division of the Central Zone.

The Silviculturist Division of the Northern Zone had taken up provenance trials of Gmelina Arborea in collaboration with the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Teak seed production stands and Teak seed orchards were formed. Large scale seed collection was taken up for supplying, both within and outside the State.

Nurseries of various species were raised in the Silviculturalist Division of South Zone for planting, in some experimental and trial plots as well as for distribution to public. Seed collections were made for use within the unit as well as to supply to other forest divisions.

The Forest Utilisation Division was functioning to maintain liaison between the Public and the Department, regarding the forestry matters, to carryout the propaganda and publicity activities through conducting exhibitions, seminars him shows on forestry, wild lite and broad c sting over All ndia Rad regarding forest . nit was also giving expert advice on utilisation and propagational aspects of practised forestry as well as new and improved possibilities of commercial extraction of forest produce.

9.2.13. During the year under report, 302 offence cases of sandalwood and 19,178 cases of others, were detected. Value and compensation recovered were Rs. 34.12 lakhs and Rs. 37.66 lakhs, respectively. 79.3 tonnes of sandal wood worth Rs. 31.75 lakhs, were seized. 3,519 vehicles were seized and 268 vehicles were confiscated.

CHAPTER 10

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION SECRETARIAT

10.1. Department of Co-operation

10.1.01. The main objective of the Department was to promote co-operative movement in various sectors of the State, thereby enabling an effective implementation of the Economic Policy, particularly in the fields of Agricultural Credit, Marketing and Processing, Dairying, Housing, Industry, Manufacturing, etc. The main functions of the Department were:

(i) Registration of Co-operative Societies;

(ii) Providing technical as well as financial assistance to these Societies, particularly for agriculture and allied activities in rural areas;

(iii) Providing scope for Weaker Section-Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population-to participate in the Co-operative Movement, by providing grant-in-aid for their enrolment in various types of Co-operative Societies, thereby seeking their upliftment, and

(iv) Exercising proper control over the Co-operatives, as per the Statutory Provisions of the Acts and Rules.

10.1.02. The Department was headed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The organisational set-up of the Department extended down to the Sub-divisional levels; co-terminus with the Revenue Sub-divisions. There were 4 Divisional Level Offices, headed by the Joint Registrars of Co-operative Societies, 20 District Level Offices (including Bangalore City), headed by the Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies and the Sub-Divisional Level Offices headed by the Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

At the headquarters, the Registrar was assisted by 2 Additional Registrars, 4 Joint Registrars, 3 Deputy Registrars and 12 Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies and other supporting staff. Besides, he was also assisted by one Deputy Director and one Assistant Director of Statistics and one Assistant Executive Engineer, on deputation from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and the Public Works Department, respectively.

10.1.03. During the year under report, Sri K. P. Surendranath, I.A.S., held the post of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Karnataka.

10.1.04. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year, was as given below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts sanctioned	Post filled-in				
			Total	Males	Females	S.C.	S.T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	98	94	94	..	4	..
2.	Group 'B'	162	147	146	1	6	1
3.	Group 'C'	2,067	1,784	1,684	100	183	24
4.	Group 'D'	874	713	712	1	121	17
	Total	3,201	2,738	2,636	102	314	42

10.1.05. The budget allotment, expenditure and receipts of the Department, during the year under report, were as shown in the following table:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Budget Allotment	Expenditure	Receipts
1	2	3	4	5
1.	State Plan Schemes	974.75	597.92	..
2.	Agriculture and Allied Services	140.00	125.07	
3.	Centrally-Sponsored/Central Sector and NCDC Schemes.	950.14	453.08	..
4.	State Non-Plan Schemes	1,077.94	1,181.21	
	Total	3,142.83	2,357.28	108.48

10.1.06. During the year, an amount of Rs. 25.82 lakhs was paid to the Arbitrators and an amount of Rs. 35.18 lakhs, was yet to be paid. A sum of Rs. 8.63 lakhs was credited to Government as arbitration cost.

10.1.07. The State had 23,206 Co-operative Societies of all types at the end of June 1983, with a membership of 95.72 lakhs. The Share Capital, Deposts, Working Capital and Reserve as well as otther funds of tthese Societties were Rs. 248.40 crores, Rs. 475.60 crores, Rs. 2028.12 crores and Rs. 105.09 crores, respectively. The loans advanced by these Societies amounted to Rs. 380.83 crores. These Societies covered 92 per cent of the agricultural families, involving 90 per cent of the rural population. A total of 125 Staff members of different cadres were given training in several courses, related to the Co-operative Management.

10.1.08. The Progress achieved during the year under reference, under various activities of the Co-operative Movement is briefed below:

(i) Credit Co-operatives:

(a) The State Agricultural Credit was channelised through three-tier institutional structure for short and medium term Credits and a two-tier system in case of long term credits. The Short and Medium Term Credit, by way of Crop loans and loans for agricultural and allied purposes was handled by the Karnataka State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., at the State level, the District Central Co-operative Banks at the District level and the Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies at the Village levels, whereas, the long term credit was managed by the Karnataka State Co-operative Land Development Bank and the Primary Co-operative Land Development Banks, at the State and the Taluk levels, respectively.

The short and medium term loans advanced during the year was Rs. 89.21 crores against a target set out at Rs. 95.00 crores. As against a target of Rs. 30.00 crores of long term credit, an amount of Rs. 23.43 crores was disbursed to 33,222 farmers, of which, an amount of Rs. 13.73 crores was disbursed to 14,850 small and marginal farmers, constituting 50 per cent of the beneficiaries covered under various schemes. An amount of Rs. 0.64 crore was given to 650 farmers from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The total demand, collection and balance of dues, for the year 1982-83 were Rs. 4476.18 lakhs, Rs. 803.78 lakhs and Rs. 3672.40 lakhs, respectively. The percentage of recovery of dues worked out to 17.96.

(b) Under the Scheme formulated to provide a consumption credit of Rs. 250 free of interest, repayable in 12 monthly instalments, for specified purposes like general consumption, medical expenses, educational needs, funeral and birth ceremonies and other religious ceremonies, as at the end of the June 1982, a sum of Rs. 16.60 lakhs was advanced, to 1,00,033 members.

(c) Special Schemes were taken up in all the Districts through District Rural Development Societies, for development of Small and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural labourers under the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(d) The State was having 239 Urban Co-operative Banks. Karnataka ranked third among the two States in respect of having the largest number of Urban Co-operative Banks. The paid up Share Capitaal of these Banks was Rs. 11.85 crores. The deposits mobilised and advances made by these Banks, amounted to Rs. 99.47 crores and Rs. 87.50 crores respectively.

(ii) Farming Co-operatives:

There were 600 Co-operative Farming Societies in the State, of which, 192 were organised for the benefit of weaker sections of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

Communities. The membership of these Societies stood at 21,478, with a paid up Share Capital of Rs. 106.66 lakhs, both by members as well as by Government. The total area covered was 50,000 hectares, of which 35,000 hectares were under irrigation. There were 367 irrigation wells, of which 210 were with I.P. sets. 51 of these societies made profits to the extent of Rs. 4.36 lakhs.

(iii) Co-operative Marketing :

The Marketing Societies were there to arrange for procurement and the sale of agricultural produce of the members. There were 333 Marketing Societies in the State, of which, 189 were general purpose Primary Marketing Societies and 144 specialised Agricultural Commodities Marketing Societies, exclusive of Apex Organisations, viz., Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., Bangalore, Karnataka Co-operative Seeds Federation Ltd., Bangalore and Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Co-operatives Limited, Mangalore. These societies acted as sub-agents of the Karnataka State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation, by procuring food grains on their behalf. Besides, they also undertook the outright purchase of Agricultural Produce of the members. On behalf of Government, the Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Department was procuring food grains through the Primary Marketing Societies. They were also entrusted with the vital task of public distribution system in rural areas, through a network of Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies. Distribution of Agricultural inputs, fertilisers, machineries, etc., was also being done by them. During the year under report, Rs. 58.99 crores worth agricultural produce of all types, was marketed by these societies.

The Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, Bangalore, the Apex Organisation for the Marketing Structure in the State, marketed the agricultural produce and inputs worth Rs. 3913.32 lakhs, during the year under report. Similarly, the Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Co-operatives Limited, Mangalore, marketed the areca worth Rs. 34.63 crores.

(iv) Co-operative Storage.

Co-operative Societies were being given the assistance under National Co-operative Development Corporation Schemes, for construction of godowns, for storage of the agricultural produce, inputs, etc. 60 per cent of the assistance was covered as loan under National Co-operative Development Corporation and 40 per cent as subsidy from the State Government. During the year under report, 146 Rural and Marketing Godowns were sanctioned under National Co-operative Development Corporation Schemes, at a total cost of Rs. 146.12 lakhs The State Government released Rs. 110.81 lakhs in respect of 245 rural godowns, under State Plan Scheme for Co-operative Storage. Rs. 37.21 lakhs were spent on the construction of godowns by Primary Societies.

(v) Co-operative Processing Societies :

During the year under report, there were 265 various types of Processing units in the State, to render processing services to the producer members and the general public, by converting raw agricultural produce into processed products, which enabled them to get a better price for their produce and its by-products in the market. The State Government was giving financial assistance in the form of loan, share capital and subsidy, to the societies for establishing the processing units like, Rice Mills, Cotton Ginning and Pressing, Oil Mills, Cold Storage, Coffee Processing, Fruit Processing, etc. These Units have made a considerable progress in the field of Paddy Processing Cotton Ginning and Pressing and Fruit Processing.

(vi) Co-operative Sugar Factories :

Out of 35 Sugar Factories in the State, 25 were in the Co-operative Sector and the rest in the Corporate Sector. Out of 25 Co-operative Sugar Factories, 13 were under producing sugar during the year. Cane crushed and

sugar produced by them, during the year under report, were 54.22 lakh tonnes and 5.62 lakh tonnes, respectively. The percentage of recovery worked out at 10 : 3.

Licences were given to 4 Co-operative Sugar Factories and the installation works were started.

(vii) Co-operative Spinning Mills :

There were 17 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State, of which, 5 mills were working with a total capacity of 68,896 spindles.

(viii) Housing Co-operatives :

There were 2 State level organisations in the State, viz., the Karnataka State Co-operative Housing Federation Limited, Bangalore and the Karnataka State Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Housing Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for providing housing accommodation, both in rural as well as urban areas. Out of 13,974 houses taken up for construction by the Housing Federation, 11,773 Houses were completed and the remaining were under different stages of construction. The Federation had sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 1892.08 lakhs since inception, for construction of houses to the members (upto the end of year).

Similarly, the Housing Corporation sanctioned loans to the members to the tune of Rs. 487.57 lakhs for 22,669 houses, through 173 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Housing Co-operative Societies. By the end of the year, 17,840 houses were completed and 4,829 houses were under different stages of construction.

(ix) Labour Contract Co-operatives :

There were 225 Labour Contract Co-operative Societies, with a total membership of 23,243 and paid up share capital of Rs. 5.30 lakhs. These Societies were getting

allotment of contract works and quarrying works from the Public Works Department and other Local Body Agencies. The value of labour contracts executed during the year, by these Societies, was Rs. 125.99 lakhs.

(x) Consumer Co-operatives :

During the year under reference, 1,544 Consumer Societies were involved in the distribution of consumer goods in rural areas. They also supplied essential commodities to 993 hostels.

(xi) Dairy Co-operatives :

There were 2,654 Dairy Co-operative Societies in the State, with a total membership of 3.66 lakhs and share capital of Rs. 82.20 lakhs. The World Bank assistance was given to the activities of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation, established in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Kodagu. Financial assistance of Rs. 13,600 was provided to each Milk Producers' Co-operative Society in the remaining districts, by the State Government. For the year 1982-83, under District Plan Schemes, Belgaum Bidar, Bellary, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Raichur and Uttara Kannada districts were selected for providing assistance in the form of share capital, equipment grant and managerial subsidy, covering 30 Societies in these districts.

(xii) Money Lending :

An amount of Rs. 278.90 lakhs for agricultural purposes and Rs. 3354.69 lakhs for non-agricultural purposes, were advanced by 476 Finance Corporations, 4,382 Money Lenders, and 3,472 Pawn Brokers in the State. They also mobilised deposits of Rs. 492.89 lakhs. Total receipts to State exchequer from Money Lenders by way of Licence Fee, etc., during the year 1982-83 was Rs. 85,966.

(xiii) Other Co-operative Societies :

There were various Other Co-operatives, also in the State, like Employees' Co-operatives, Milk Producers Co-operatives, Women's Co-operatives, etc., which provided financial assistance to weaker sections of the community and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Communities, for the improvement of their Economic and Living Conditions. Against a sanctioned out-lay of Rs. 13 lakhs an amount of Rs. 15.78 lakhs was utilised.

10 1 09. Co-operative Training

The State had 6 Co-operative Training Centres at Bangalore, Mysore, Madikeri, Shimoga, Dharwad and Gulbarga with 52 Training Units, for training of members of Co-operative Societies in the State. These Units conducted 3,302 classes, during the year. 1,719 Secretaries of Co-operative Institutions were given specialised training. 21,810 Managing Committee members of various Co-operative Institutions were also given training. 2,417 one-day classes were also conducted for the Secretaries of the Co-operative Societies and 4,804 members attended the classes.

10.1.10. For the purpose of economic development of tribal population, Tribal Sub-plan was incorporated in VI Five Year Plan of the Co-operative Department to provide specialised services to them in 4 districts, viz., Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Chikmagalur. Stress was laid on the strengthening of the existing large sized agricultural and multipurpose Co-operative Societies for providing financial assistance, marketing facilities for the sale of their agricultural as well as forest produce and supply of consumer goods to meet their daily needs. During the year, Rs. 15.08 lakhs, as against a budget provision of Rs. 22.00 lakhs, was utilised.

10.1.11. The Special Component Plan aimed at achieving the economic betterment of the Scheduled Caste population, throughout the State, for which, Rs. 800 lakhs was earmarked in the VI Five Year Plan. During 1982-83, as

against a provision of Rs. 127.79 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 86.25 lakhs, was utilised. The Scheme under this plan included providing share capital assistance for the enrolment of Scheduled Caste members; interest free loans for additional share capital contributions of members; risk fund, subsidy and bad debt reserve for credit institutions; advancing loans and construction of godowns in the inhabited villages belonging to Scheduled Caste population.

10.1.12. During the year under report, the Committee Management of 78 Societies were superseded, for violation of rules and regulations negligence towards duties and in respect of 62 Societies, handed over back the management to the respective Committees. The number of Societies under supersession at the end of the year stood at 336.

10.1.13. During the year under report, 478 Co-operative Societies were brought under liquidation and the registration of 364 Societies were cancelled. At the end of the year, the number of liquidated societies stood at 4,512, with the assets and liabilities of Rs. 650.38 lakhs and Rs. 833.09 lakhs respectively.

10.1.14. Out of 94,619 arbitration cases for disposal, 68,779 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 25,840 cases, at the end of the year.

10.1.15. 87,051 Execution petitions involving an amount of Rs. 1511.09 lakhs, were executed.

10.2. Department of Co-operative Audit

10.2.01. The Department of Co-operative Audit was established in the year 1977, for regular auditing of the accounts of the Co-operative Societies. Hence, the Department was responsible to conduct the audit of Societies registered under the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959.

10.2.02. The Department was headed by a Chief Auditor of Co-operative Societies, who was assisted by 2

Deputy Chief Auditors and 6 Assistant Chief Auditors with supporting staff, at headquarters. 4 Joint Chief Auditors were incharge of 4 Divisional level offices, 20 Deputy Chief Auditors incharge of 20 District Offices including Bangalore City, Assistant Chief Auditors in charge of 49 Sub-Divisional Offices and Senior Auditors inchargeof each Taluk Office with supporting staff.

10.2.03. During the year under report, Shri K. R. Rabindranath, I.A. and A.S. functioned as the Chief Auditor of Co-operative Societies in Karnataka.

10.2.04. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year 1982-83, is as given in the table below :

(No.)

Sl. No.	*Category of posts*	*Posts sanctioned*	*Posts filled-in*			*S.C.*	*S.T.*
			Total	*Males*	*Females*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	56	21	21	..	1	..
2.	Group 'B'	131	104	104	..	6	..
3.	Group 'C'	1,402	911	887	24	104	13
4.	Group 'D'	290	246	245	1	39	5
	Total	1,879	1,282	1,257	25	150	18

10.2.05. The budget allotment, expenditure and receipts of the Department during the year were as shown in the table below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*Budget Allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Receipts*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Plan	10.00	3.69	..
2.	Non-Plan	219.80	198.76	..
	Total	229.80	202.45	100.46

10.2.06. During the year under reference, out of 23,046 Co-operative Societies for auditing, 13,024 Co-operative Societies' accounts were audited, of which, 362. Societies belonged to the group whose audit was kept pending due to various reasons like non-availability of books, seizing of books by courts, police, etc. Of the total number of Societies audited, 10,471 were working, 1,484 were defunct and 1,069 were under liquidation.

The category-wise progress of audit of key Co-operative Institutions for the year 1982-83, was as mentioned below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	*Type of Co-operative Society*	*For Audit*	*Audited*
1	2	3	4
1.	State level Co-operative Institutions	26	13
2.	District Central Co-operative Banks	19	14
3.	Banks under Beanking Regulation Act	203	199
4.	T.A.P.C.M.S.	177	138
5.	Processing Co-operative Societies	72	52
6.	Primay Co-operative Land Development Banks.	177	148
7.	Co-operative Sugar Factories	25	9
	Total	699	573

10.2.07. The demand, collection and balance of audit fees, during the year were Rs. 141.72 lakhs, Rs. 100.46 lakhs and Rs. 41.26 lakhs, respectively.

10.2.08. Training in various courses was imparted to 88 staff members of the Department.

10.3. Directorate of Sugar

10.3.01. The main objective of the department was to promote the growth and development of Sugar Industry in the State. The main functions of the Directorate were:

(i) Organisation, registration and supervision of the Co-operative Sugar Factories;

(ii) Devising and implementing schemes for cane development to ensure supply of law materials, in adequate quantities, to sugar factories;

(iii) Ensuring of detailed survey of cane growing areas conducted prior to the registration of sugar factories;

(iv) Issue/renew of licenses of Khandasari sugar units in the State.

10.3.02. The Directorate was having only headquarters set-up. The Director was the head of the Department. He was assisted by one Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and an Assistant Chief Auditor of Co-operative Societies, with supporting staff. During the year under report, Shri T. J. Ramakrishna continued to function as the Director upto 31st July 1982 and thereafter Shri G. G. Purohit took over the charge and held the post throughout the year.

10.3.03. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year, is given below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			S.C.	S.T.
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	1	1	1	..	..	..
2.	Group 'B'	3	3	3	..	..	..
3.	Group 'C'	15	14	12	2	3	..
4.	Group 'D'	4	4	4	..	..	..
	Total	23	22	20	2	3	..

10.3.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department, during the year under report, were as furnished in the table below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Buget Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Plan	66.00	47.40
2.	Non-Plan	..	41.00
	Total	66.00	88.40

10.3.05. The Department realised a sum of Rs. 86,500 in the form of licence fee from sugar factories.

10.3.06. Cane crushed by 23 Sugar Factories in the State, during the year under report, was 54.22 lakh tonnes, and sugar production by these factories was 5.62 lakh tonnes.

10.3.07. The State Government had recommended to the Government of India for obtaining industrial licence in respect of 8 Co-operative Sugar Factories. One Co-operative Sugar Factory received letter of intent from the Central Government and orders were placed for supply of plant and machinery at a cost of Rs. 440 lakhs. One Co-operative Sugar Factory had taken up expansion work by increasing the 1,250 TCD to 2,000 TCD.

10.4. Department of Marketing

10.4.01. The main objective of the Department was to provide for the better marketing of agricultural produce and the establishment and administration of markets, so as to remove/reduce the malpractices by traders / businessmen and to ensure remunerative prices to producers and competitive prices to consumers. It was responsible for the enforcement of the following Acts, in this respect:

(i) The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966.

(ii) The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Amendment Act No. 4 of 1982.

(iii) The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Rules, 1968.

(iv) The Agricultural produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (Central Act).

(v) The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Rules, 1937 (Central Rules).

(vi) The Karnataka Warehouse Act, 1961.

(vii) The Karnataka Warehouse Rules, 1969.

(viii) The Warehousing Corporation Act, 1952.

10.4.02. The Department was headed by a Chief Marketing Officer, who was assisted by the Joint Chief Marketing Officer, Deputy Chief Marketing Officer, Senior Marketing Officer, Head Quarters Gazetted Assistant to the Chief Marketing Officer, Marketing Officer, Statistician, Technical Assistant and Chief Auditor at head quarters and Joint Chief Marketing Officers at Divisional level and District Marketing Officers at District level, with supporting staff.

10.4.03. Shri P. S. Nagarajan was the Chief Marketing Officer, during the period under report.

10.4.04. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year is given below.

(No.)

Sl. No.	*Category of posts*	*Posts sanctioned*	*Posts filled-in*			*S.C.*	*S.T.*
			Total	*Males*	*Females*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	41	35	35	..	2	..
2.	Group 'B'	123	107	107	..	8	..
3.	Group 'C'	984	686	641	45	64	4
4.	Group 'D'	205	159	159	..	40	7
	Total	1,353	987	942	45	114	11

10.4.05. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year under report were :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Budget Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Plan	128.00	74.31
2.	Non-Plan	396.00	356.99
	Total	524.00	431.30

10.4.06. There were 113 Main Markets and 212 Sub-Markets functioning in the State during the year under report, through which, sale of about 38 notified agricultural produce worth about Rs. 714.98 crores, was done.

10.4.07. The progress achieved by the Department during the year under report, under various schemes is briefed as under :—

(i) Scheme for Grading of Ghee, Butter, Edible oil, Agricultural Commodities and Betalnuts.—There were 3 Primary Grading Units attached to Regulated Markets for grading of agricultural commodities on commercial basis. The grading of certain commodities, viz., cotton, groundnut, arecanut, coconuts, etc., on commercial basis was done free of cost for the agriculturists in order to help them to get remunerative prices for their produce marketed in the Regulated Markets. 6 Government Grading Laboratories were functioning in the State for grading of commodities under 'AGMARK' specifications and the grading charges collected were being remitted to the Government. Sanction was accorded by the Government under the plan component of the scheme, for the establishment of 2 more Primary Grading Units in the Agricultural Produce Market Committee of Kustagi and Sindhanur, for grading of important commodities.

(ii) Under the scheme of Development of Rural Markets, which envisaged to provide a grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh each to selected Agricultural Produce Market Committees in the State for developing selected shandies in their areas. Rs. 18.00 lakhs were given for the development of 18 selected shandies in all the districts, except Kodagu.

(iii) During the year 1982-83, a subsidy of Rs. 5,000 each, was given to 10 Agricultural Produce Market Committees at Harihar, Shikaripur, Gokak, Badami, Yadgir, Chickballapur, Pavagada, Mundargi, Kottur and Kushtagi, for creation of Market Intelligence Cell in their offices for displaying the data relating to market intelligence such as, area, production, marketable surplus, arrivals, sales, stocks and prices of all commodities in the form of charts, graphs, etc., of the market for the previous 10 years.

(iv) 5 Marketing Extension Offices were functioning in the State, in the command areas at Raichur, Belgaum, Shimoga, Gulbarga and Mysore for co-ordinating the Agricultural Development Programmes such as Intensive Agricultural Development Programmes and High Yielding Variety Programme with agricultural marketing through giving requisite guidance in marketing of agricultural produce.

(v) Under the Central Sector Schemes for development of both Regulated and Rural Markets, financial assistance was being given by the Central Government for taking up developmental works in the market yards and for providing basic infrastructural facilities in Rural Primary Markets. For this, 4 Regulated Markets and 6 Rural Primary Markets were selected during the year.

(vi) 47 Agricultural Produce Markets were taken up with World Bank's aid under the Karnataka Agricultural Wholesale Markets Project. An amount of Rs. 1258.33 lakhs was spent on infrastructural works and construction of shop-cum-godowns. The World Bank's aid was to the extent of Rs. 640 lakhs. Out of 630 infrastructural works taken up for execution under this 622 works were completed

and the rest were under final stage of execution. 963 shop-cum-godowns were completed as against 998 taken up for construction. The Project Completion Report on the Karnataka Agricultural Wholesale Markets' Project was under preparation for submitting to the World Bank.

10.5. Department of Weights and Measures

10.5.01. The main objective of the Department of Weights and Measures was to ensure the use of Metric Weights and Measures in petty day-to-day transactions in the ordinary bazaars or shandies and also to check their accuracy, thereby protecting the interest of consumers. For this, the Department was conducting periodic verification and stamping of weights, measures and measuring instruments used in trade and transactions, for maintaining correctness and accuracy. The Department was also undertaking verification and stamping of sophisticated weighing and measuring instruments used in factories. During the year under report, it started to enforce the provisions of the Standard of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, whereby it was made obligatory on the part of manufacturers and packers to have mandatory markings such as name of manufacturer/packer, date of manufacture/packing, net contents and net price.

10.5.02. The Department was headed by a Controller of Weights and Measures, who was also the Controller of Legal Metrology in Karnataka, for implementing the provisions of the Packaged Commodities Rules, 1977. At the headquarters, he was assisted by 5 Assistant Controllers of Weights and Measures. At the Divisional level, there were 4 Deputy Controllers of Weights and Measures, incharge of 4 Divisions equivalent to Revenue Divisions of the State. One Deputy Controller incharge of the Bangalore Metropolitan city and 24 Assistant Controllers at District level, each incharge of a District, with the exception of Bangalore and Dharwad districts, having 4 and 2 Assistant Controllers, respectively.

10.5.03. During the year under report, Sri Ranganath Kelvadi continued to function as the Controller of Weights and Measures upto 1st January 1983 and Sri A. R. Chandrahasa Gupta, held the post, for the rest of the year.

10.5.04. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year was, as shown below :

(No.)

Sl. No.	*Category of posts*	*Posts sanctioned*	*Posts filled-in*			*S.C.*	*S.T.*
			Total	*Males*	*Females*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	6	5	5	..	..	..
2.	Group 'B'	29	28	28	..	7	1
3.	Group 'C'	304	194	181	13	53	3
4.	Group 'D'	113	101	100	1	36	6
	Total	452	328	314	14	96	10

10.5.05. The budget allotment, expenditure and revenue realised, of the Department for the year 1982-83 were as given below.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*Budget Allomnt*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue realised*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Plean	3.00	2.66	—
2.	Non-Plan	65.26	52.94	—
	Total	68.26	55.60	37.65

10.5.06. During the year under report, the audit of accounts of all the offices of the Department for the year

1981-82 was taken up. The achievements of the Department during the year were as follows : (upto 31st December 1982) :

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*No. of cases booked*	*Rs. in lakhs*
1	2	3	4
1.	Verification and stamp fees collected.	6,377	33.01
2.	Compounding fine	..	4.64
	Total	6,377	37.65

CHAPTER 11

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY SECRETARIAT

11.1. Public Works Department-Communications and Buildings Zone

11.1.01. The Department was responsible for construction and maintenance of all public works, i.e., roads, bridges and buildings.

11.1.02. The Chief Engineer was the head of the Communications and Buildings Zone of the Department, who was assisted by the Superintending Engineers, Eecutive Engineers, Deputy Chief Engineers, One Joint Director of Statistics, Assistant Executive Engineers and other Officers. Shri L. Shivalingaiah, B.E. M.I.E. held the post of Chief Engineer (C and B) throughout the year.

11.1.03. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as given below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			S.C.	S.T.
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	59	59	59	..	10	3
2.	Group 'B'	650	646	645	1	56	18
3.	Group 'C'	3,879	3,588	3,421	167	252	39
4.	Group 'D'	1,436	1,236	1,212	24	135	22
	Total	6,024	5,529	5,337	192	453	82

11.1.04. The total budget grant for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 7257.38 lakhs, against which, an expenditure of Rs. 6934.87 lakhs was incurred. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 330.50 lakhs.

11.1.05. During the year, schemes for 61 Road works each costing Rs. 5.00 lakhs and more were sanctioned, at an estimated cost of Rs. 685.07 lakhs. Similarly 111 building works at a cost of Rs. 2684.87 lakhs and 40 bridges works at a cost of Rs. 413.32 lakhs were sanctioned.

11.1.06. The following works involving a total cost of Rs. 1845.06 lakhs, were completed during the year under report :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) State Highways—Bridges	9.72
(2) District and other Roads	1049.92
(3) Rural Roads	603.70
(4) Railway Safety Works	13.81
(5) Supporting schemes	167.91

11.1.07. As at the end of the year, 133 Road Works involving a total amount of Rs. 1724.98 lakhs, 161 Building Works at a total cost of Rs. 3875.99 lakhs and 61 bridges works costing a total amount of Rs. 809.89 lakhs were under progress each of which cost Rs. 5.00 lakhs or more.

11.2. Public Works Department—Office of the Chief Architect

11.2.01. The main objective of the Department was to furnish Architectural Designs for Government buildings throughout the State and also for the buildings of Quasi-Government concerns such as Municipalities, City Improvement Trust Boards, Bangalore Development Authority, Mangalore University, Corporations, etc.

11.2.02. The Department with only headquarters set up, was headed by the Chief Architect to the Government. He was assisted by a Deputy Architect, 7 Assistant Architects, 21 Junior Architects, one Assistant Executive Engineer, 3 Assistant Engineers and other supporting staff. During the year under report, Shri L. Shivalingaiah, Chief Engineer was in additional charge of the post of Chief Architect upto 22nd September 1982 and Shri T. J. Das on promotion was holding the charge as the Chief Architect, from 22nd September 1982 and onwards.

11.2.03. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as given in the following table :

(No.)

Sl. No.	*Category of posts*	*Posts sanctioned*	*Posts filled-in*			*S.C./ S.T.*
			Total	*Male*	*Female*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Group 'A'	7	2	2	..	..
2.	Group 'B'	48	32	23	9	2
3.	Group 'C'	34	27	24	3	1
4.	Group 'D'	13	10	10	..	..
	Total	102	71	59	12	3

11.2.04. The budget grant for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 18.80 lakhs and the expenditure during the same period was Rs. 13.58 lakhs. The Department realised Rs. 35,930 towards Architects' Fees.

11.2.05. During the year under report, the Department had furnished architectural designs for buildings costing about Rs. 54.37 crores.

11.2.06. A summary of works for which design drawings were furnished by the Department is given below:

Sl. No.	*Name of e Department to which designs were furnished*	*Cost of the designs furnished (Rs. in crores)*
1	2	3
1.	Agriculture Department	1.29
2.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.	0.10
3.	Education Department	6.45
4.	Judicial Department	2.99
5.	Local Bodies, Municpalities Corporation, etc.	0.93
6.	Medical Department	16.83
7.	Public Works Department	8.93
8.	Police Department	2.[illegible]
9.	Revenue Department	4.32
10.	Religious and Endowments Department	1.53
11.	Social Welfare and Youth Servicses Department.	.95
12.	Other Departments (Miscellaneous)	4.30
	Total	54.37

11.3. Public Works Department—National Highway Zone

11.3.01. The National Highway Zone was incharge of the construction, development and maintenance of National Highways in the State.

11.3.02. The Zone was headed by the Chief Engineer, National Highways, with its headquarters at Bangalore and he was assisted by a Superintending Engineer, a Deputy Chief Engineer, 5 Technical Assistants and a Registrar with supporting staff at headquarters. There were 2 National Highway Circles at Bangalore and Dharwad each headed by a Superintending Engineer, 6 National Highway Divisions at Bangalore, Chitradurga, Mangalore, Belgaum, Bagalkot and Karwar, each headed by an Executive Engineer and

20 Sub-divisions, each under the jurisdiction of an Assistant Executive Engineer. Besides, there were 2 Quality Control Sub-Divisions at Bangalore and Dharwad and 2 Special Land Acquisition Offices at Chitradurga and Dharwad.

11.3.03. During the year under report, Shri S. Rudrappa continued to be the Chief Engineer upto 11th April 1983 and thereafter, Shri S. Haladappa took over the charge and held the post throughout the year.

11.3.04. The total sanctioned staff-strength of the Department was 511, against which only 182 were working.

11.3.05. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 47.72 lakhs budget provision was made, against which the actual expenditure of the Department was Rs. 89.25 lakhs.

11.3.06. A provision of Rs. 5.00 lakhs under Central release and Rs. 281.03 lakhs in the State Budget was made and the expenditure incurred on works under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Road Funds Account, amounted to Rs. 156.62 lakhs. The Government of India had allotted a sum of Rs. 750 lakhs for National High way works (original) and Rs. 321 lakhs for maintenance and repairs of National Highways, against which, an expenditure of Rs. 877.48 lakhs and Rs. 371.08 lakhs, was incurred.

11.3.07. 82 works under National Highway (original) Maintenance/Repair works were sanctioned during the year and the estimates of 82 fresh works amounting to Rs. 685.36 lakhs were sanctioned by the Government of India.

11.3.08. The major bridge work across Kalinadi River under National Highway No. 17, was under progress. The super structure work (Box decking) was completed in respect of 3 spans, which was expected to provide through traffic from Bombay to Kanyakumari via NH-47 and also shorten the distance.

11.3.09. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, major bridge works across the Rivers Kabini, Tunga and Bhadra were kept in good progress. The Bridge across the Kabini River was commissioned during the year under report.

11.4. Public Works Department—Irrigation (North) Zone, Belgaum

11.4.01. Irrigation (North) Zone was formed in the year 1967, with the purpose of stepping up the tempo of execution of major irrigation projects in the northern Karnataka. The Zone was functioning for the construction and maintenance of major and medium irrigation projects.

11.4.02. The Zone with its headquarters at Belgaum, was headed by a Chief Engineer. The organisational set up extended down to the sub-divisional level. The zone was divided into 3 circles, viz.,

(i) The Malaprabha Left Bank Canal Construction Circle, Naviluteertha, with 5 Divisions and 19 sub-divisions,

(ii) The Malaprabha Right Bank Canal Construction Circle, Dharwad, with 5 Divisions, and 22 Sub-divisions and one World Food Programme Unit with 2 Centres, and

(iii) The Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal Construction Circle, Hidkal Dam, with 7 Divisions and 30 Sub-divisions.

Besides, there were 2 Quality Control Divisions, with 7 Sub-divisions. Each of the Circles, Divisions and Sub-Divisions was headed by a Superintending Engineer, an Executive Engineer and an Assistant Executive Engineer, respectively.

11.4.03. Shri M. B. Vittal Rao was holding the charge of the Chief Engineer of Irrigation (North) Zone, Belgaum, throughout the year under report.

11.4.04. The staff-strength of this Zone as at the end of the year was as given below :

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			S.C.	S.T.
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	21	20	20	..	4	..
2.	Group 'B'	448	389	386	3	17	2
3.	Group 'C'	1,451	1,154	1,126	28	103	12
4.	Group 'D'	570	426	425	1	83	4
	Total	2,490	1,989	1,957	32	207	18

11.4.05. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Zone for the year 1982-83, were as given under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Budget Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Plan	1,906.85	1,878.00
2.	Non-Plan	323.97	324.64
	Total	2,230,82	2,202,64

11.4.06. Progress achieved in the Zone during the year under report was as mentioned below :

(i) Works under stage I and II of the Ghataprabha Project were completed and an area of 1,39,614 hectares as contemplated was created.

(ii) The Ghataprabha Project—Stage III and the Malaprabha Project were under construction. Under the Ghataprabha Project Stage III, construction work of Hidkal Dam was completed and the canal works were under progress. On Chikkodi Branch Canal, the Ghataprabha Aqueduct in Km. No. 1 was completed. The Hiranyakeshi Aqeuduct in Km. No. 5 on the Chikkodi Branch Canal, and the Markandeya Aqueduct and the Kadabagatti tunnel in Km. No. 6,21 and 22 on the Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal

were in progress. The lining to Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal was taken up. Out of total potential of 1,77,816 hectares contemplated under Ghataprabha Project Stage III, an area of 8,305 hectares was created.

11.5. Public Works Department—Irrigation (South) Zone, Mysore

11.5.01. This Zone was created in 1967 with a view to harness the natural resources of rivers in the Cauvery Basin by constructing major dams across the rivers Kabini, Harangi etc. The Bhadra Reservoir Project and the maintenance of the Krishna Raja Sagar Dam, the Brindavan Gardens, the Visveswaraiah Canal and the water regulations in the canals were also included under the activities of this zone.

11.5.02. The organisational set up of the Zone consisted of 4 Circles, 22 Divisions and 87 Sub-divisions and a Quality Control Division. The Zone was having 4 major projects and 18 medium projects under its control.

11.5.03. The Zone with its headquarters at Mysore, was headed by a Chief Engineer, assisted by a Superintending Engineer and other supporting staff at headquarters. He was assisted by Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers with supporting staff, at Circle, Divisional and Sub-Divisional levels, respectively.

11.5.04. During the year under report, Sri Lalaji Salian continued to function as the Chief Engineer upto 31st May 1982 and thereafter Shri G. Basavaraj held the post of Chief Engineer.

11.5.05. The staff-position of the Zone at the end of the year was as given below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			S.C.	S.T./ B.T.
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	30	30	30	.	.	
2.	Group 'B'	503	430	427	3	19	5/1
3.	Group 'C'	1,433	973	923	50	75	13/4
4.	Group 'D'	355	251	249	2	55	7/1
	Total	2,321	1,684	1,629	55	149	25/6

11.5.06. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Zone for the year 1982-83 were :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Budget Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Non-Plan	1,808.73	1,785.32
2.	State Plans	552.99	547.70
3.	Centrally Aided Projects	32.66	33.64
	Total	2,394.38	2,366.66

11.5.07. The progress achieved during the year by the Zone, was as briefed below :

(i) The Kabini Project Circle :

Head works including errection of crest gates and irrigation sluice gates were completed. The Left Bank Canal work to its full length of 16 miles (26 Kms) was completed, whereas, the Right Bank Canal work to the length of 72 miles out of its full length of 126 miles, was completed and an irrigation potential for 15,440 hectares was created. The canal works beyond 73rd mile upto 92nd mile, were in advanced stage of construction.

(ii) Harangi Project Circle :

The dam works of Right and Left Bank canals of the Harangi River was completed. The stilling basin was completed. The beautification works of the Dam, like parapets, carbelling, entrance arch, illumination, etc., were under construction.

The Left Bank canal work upto 100 kms was nearing completion. The irrigation potential created was 5,925 hectares.

The Right Bank canal works upto the first 95 Kms were tackled and the works in respect of 0 to 40 Kms of K. R. Nagar branch and 0 to 16 Kms of Koppa branch, were under progress.

The major work on Right Bank canal, the Kanive Aqueduct across the River Cauvery was completed in all respects. The Water was allowed upto 15 Kms and the potential created was 2,344 hectares.

90 per cent of the silt and sdeimentation works under the Periyapatna Scheme was completed. Works like construction of approach roads, submersion of cause way, culverts across internal colony, sinking of water compound wall to colony, etc. of the Chiklihole project, were under progress.

(iii) Irrigation Construction Circle, Mysore :

The Circle which started functioning since 1978, was incharge of several Medium Projects like Manchanabele, Theetha, Iggalur, Arkavathy, Chikhole, Suvarnavathy and Nallur Amanikere and maintenance of Krishna Raja Sagar Dam with Brindavan Gardens, Visweswariah canal area, Varuna Canal etc.

The works of the Manchanabele project like construction of masonry in overflow and non-overflow sections, drainage gallery including sump well chambers, the excava-

tion cut off trench in the earthern dam portion, etc. were completed. The cross drainage works on both the Right and the Left Bank canals were nearing completion. The earth work excavation of the Left Bank canal in 1 Km. to 20 Km. and the Right Bank canal in Km 1 to 15, were taken up and were under different stages of progress.

The work on the Dam portion of Theetha project was completed. The canal work upto 20 Kms of Left Bank canal was completed, leaving 2 Kms to be tackled. Irrigation potential of 560 hectares was created.

In respect of Arkavathy Reservoir project, preliminary works like formation of approach roads, colony buildings, dam seat clearance, etc. were tackled.

Regarding the Iggalur Anicut project for construction of anicut across the river Shimsha, approach road to anicut site was completed and to that of left bank road to bridge site was under formation. The works on the lift irrigation schemes for creation of irrigation potential were under different stages of progress.

Earth work excavation and embankment from 0 to 16th Km, in Krishna Raja Sagar Right Bank of Varuna Canal Project was almost completed. C.D. works were under various stages of construction. The R.C.C. Aqueduct in the 9th Km. was under progress. The approach embankments with flame walls were completed.

The work of modernising the illumination of Brindavan gardens also included the installation of the Musical Fountain in the garden, the first of its kind in India. Other civil works like re-laying the pipes, hydrauts, control room, etc., were completed and the remodelling of children's park was under progress. Rs. 11,777 were realised from the motor launch and boat and the amount collected from the visitors to the Gardens was Rs. 12.28 lakhs.

(iv) The Bhadra Project Circle :

The project envisaged the construction of a Dam across the Bhadra River near Lakkavalli Village, providing irrigation for 1,05,574 hectares. Major works of the Dam was completed. The repairs to Bhadra Dam both under water and external, which was taken up during 1981, was completed during 1982,

The Left Bank Canal work upto 15 Kms and the Right Bank Canal work upto 26 Kms of the Devarabilikere pick-up, were tackled and a total irrigation potential of 1,472 hectares was created.

In addition to one generating station already in existence on the Right Bank canal of Bhadra river, 2 generating units on the Right Bank Canal and river bed station were installed. Further, provision was made for one more generator on the right bank. In addition to these, one generator was installed on the Left Bank to utilise canal water for power generation. The total capacity of all the generators was 41.04 MW. Under this project a total potential of 1,01,000 hectares was created. The expenditure incurred on this project upto the end of March 1983, was Rs. 52.88 crores.

Full irrigation potential of 21,500 acres was created under the Tunga Anicut Project. Under the Jambadahalla Project, a medium Reservoir Project, near Dugalapura village in Tarikere Taluk, major works were completed, with the creation of an irrigation potential of 3,800 acres.

(v) There was a Quality Control Division, under the control of the Superintending Engineer (Designs) at headquarters. The Quality Control Division, had jurisdiction over all the major and medium projects attached to this Zone with regard to enforcing higher degree of quality of works executed by the construction organisation of the Zone. The Division collected sample cement bags and conducted tests to check the quality of the material and

the results were communicated to the construction authority. Likewise, the samples of the building materials were also collected and quality tests were conducted.

11.5.08. Training to technical staff on subjects like Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering, Hydrology, Roads and Bridges, Mechanical Engineering and Dams and Canals, etc., was given, by the Engineering Staff Training College and the Karnataka Engineering Research Station, Krishna Rajasagar.

11.6. Public Works Department—Public Health Engineering

11.6.01. Consequent to the bifurcation of the department of MI and PHE into two zones, viz. North and South with headquarters at Dharwad and Bangalore respectively, this department was started in 197[illegible] bsequently two separate departments were created, viz. Minor Irrigation and Public Health Engineering in 1981. As a result, the jurisdiction of the Zones spread throughout the State and hence the headquarters of the Office of North Zone, Dharwad, was shifted to Bangalore in 1982. The main functions of the Department were to implement the National Rural Water Supply Schemes and the Auxilerated Rural Water Supply Schemes and the Borewell programmes in rural areas.

11.6.02. The Department was having 2 Circles, one at Bangalore with 8 Divisions and 26 Sub-divisions and the other at Belgaum with 8 Divisions and 29 Sub-divisions. The zone was headed by a Chief Engineer. He was assisted by Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers, at Circle, Divisional and Sub-Divisional levels, respectively.

In addition to these, there was one Planning and Designs Unit, M.C. Unit and two Investigation Units, functioning under the department.

11.6.03. During the year under report, Sri M. Chikkannaiyappa continued to function as the Chief Engineer, upto 25th September 1982 and thereafter, Shri S. N. Veerappa held the charge till the end of the year.

11.6.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Zone during the year under report were:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Head of Account*	*Budget Allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3	4
1.	282 PHS and WS State Sector	615.00	489.54
2.	282 PHS and WS Central Sector	400.00	328.22
3.	282 PHS and WS Maintenance	55.00	48.63
4.	314 CD and BVS State Sector	854.00	945.20
5.	314 CD and WS Central Sector	500.00	546.73
6.	314 CD Repairs to Hand Pumps	115.00	119.78
7.	314 CD BWS Scarcity	460.00	412.78
	Total	2,999.00	2,800.88

11.6.05. During the year under report, under Central Sector Borewell Scheme, 3,548 borewells were drilled, out of which, 2,976 were successful and 2,841 Hand pumps/ Power Pumps were fixed. The Scheme covered the full target of 1,835 Villages/Hamlets, benefiting a population of 9.19 lakhs.

11.6.06. Under State Sector Schemes, 8,730 borewells were drilled, of which, 7,002 were successful. 7,822 Handpumps were fixed. The programme covered 3,775 Villages/Hamlets, benefiting a population of 14.58 lakhs.

11.6.07. 106 Auxilerated Rural Water Supply Schemes were completed, covering 110 villages. Out of 2,13,985 persons benefited under the programme, 27,887 were from scheduled castes and 1,285 were scheduled tribes.

11.6.08. 229 National Rural Water Supply Schemes were completed covering 233 villages. The programme benefited a population of 4,64,861, of which 57,346 and 7,295 belonged to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, respectively.

11.7. Public Works Department—Minor Irrigation Zone

11.7.01. The Minor Irrigation Zone was incharge of works having an atchkat upto 2,000 hectares and was also incharge of maintaining 18 medium irrigation projects. The main functions of the Zone were :

(1) Investigation, including hydrological studies ;

(2) Design of bund, waste weir and canal structure ;

(3) Construction of Minor Irrigation Works ;

(4) Quality control during execution ;

(5) Operation and maintenance of Minor Irrigation Works and

(6) Maintenance of upto-date irrigation statistics and preparation of demand statement for water rates.

Apart from these, the Zone was also executing Anti-sea erosion works in the coastal districts, viz., Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada.

The Zone was responsible for administering the following Acts and Rules :

(i) Public Works Accounts Code, Vol. I and II ;

(ii) Public Works Departmental Code, Vol. I and II ;

(iii) Karnataka Irrigation Act, 1965 ;

(iv) Levy of Betterment and Water Rates Act ; and

(v) Levy of Betterment and Water Rate Rules, 1965.

11.7.02. The Zone was headed by a Chief Engineer, with Headquarters at Bangalore. There were 7 Minor Irrigation Investigation Divisions at Bangalore, Mysore, Dharwad, Belgaum, Raichur, Gulbarga and Shimoga and

the Shimoga Division was converted as Special Minor Irrigation Division, for the execution of 4 Tank Irrigation Projects under the World Bank Aid, with effect from 1st September 1982. The Minor Irrigation Cell at Bangalore was exclusively incharge of the project formulation of the World Bank Aided Tank Irrigation Projects.

Apart from these, 4 Special Minor Irrigation Divisions were formed during the year, at Bangalore, Kollegal, Dharwad and Gulbarga, exclusively for executing the World Bank aided Minor Irrigation Tanks. One Designs Division at Bangalore, 2 S.S.S.W.B.O. Divisions at Bangalore and Dharwad and 2 Quality Control Divisions at Bangalore and Dharwad, also continued to function, during the year under report.

9 PWD Circles and 38 PWD Divisions, headed by Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers, respectively, were entrusted with the execution of Minor Irrigation Works and as such, these Circles and Divisions were under the dual control of the Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation and the Chief Engineer, Communications and Buildings.

11.7.03. Shri R. Chikkanna was the Chief Engineer of the Zone, throughout the year under report.

11.7.04. The staff-strength as at the end of the year was as given below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	*Category of posts*	*Posts sanctioned*	*Posts filled-in*			*S.C.*	*S.T.*
			Total	*Males*	*Females*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	23	22	22	..	1	2
2.	Group 'B'	373	312	311	1	10	3
3.	Group 'C'	856	426	383	43	28	2
4.	Group 'D'	286	150	150	..	27	3
	Total	1,538	910	866	44	66	10

11.7.05. An amount of Rs. 2244.35 lakhs was spent out of a grant of Rs. 2482.01 lakhs during 1982-83.

11.7.06. During the year under report, a fresh atchkat (potential) of 14,700 hectares was created.

11.7.07. The performance under different heads of account is summarised in the following table.

Sl. No.	*Head of Account*	*Financial Grant (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Expen. diture (Rs. in lakhs)*	*No. of works targeted for completion*	*No. of works com-pleted*	*Fresh Atchkat (Hec-tares)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	506 Capital Outlay	1,232.00	929.55	65	11	4,099
2.	306 M.I. Plan	75.00	62.89	100	54	622
3.	306 Tribal Sub-Plan	25.00	21.34	8	4	314
4.	308 (I.D.W.G.R.) 100 Per cent Central Assistance	10.50	3.55	18	11	294
5.	D.P.A.R. (50 per cent Central Assistance).	..	116.36	..	..	..
6.	306 M.I. Non-Plan (for repairs, impro e-ments to M.I. works and maintenance of Lift Irrigation schemes).	874.84	806.80	..	..	..
7.	533 C.O. IND and FCP (Anti—Sea erosion works in Dakshina Kannada Uttara Kannada Districts).	35.00	37.65	Constructed a total length of 4.15 kms of Anti-Sea erosion Walls.		
8.	333 IND and FCP (Maintenance of 18 medium irrigation projects).	56.51	63.03	was spent for maintenance of medium irrigation projects.		

11.7.08. In respect of the Karnataka Tank Irrigation Projects under the World Bank's Assistance, out of the 160 schemes initially proposed, 77 schemes were found to be feasible, which covered all the districts, barring 3 districts, viz., Dakshina Kannada, Hassan and Kodagu. It was expected to create a fresh atchkat of 20,817 hectares, at an estimated cost of Rs. 64.88 crores.

As against 77 schemes, 57 were appraised and 52 were cleared by the Dam Safety Panel and M.I. Committee. Out of 52 schemes cleared, 3 were dropped for different reasons and the remaining 49 schemes were reviewed.

Out of the 49 schemes reviewed, work was started in respect of 15 schemes.

As against 43 schemes with a command area of more than 150 hectares and also requiring the installation of rain gauges, 24 raingauges were installed.

11.7.09. During the year under report, an amount of Rs. 464.57 lakhs was raised as the demand for water rate for the year 1981-82.

11.7.10. 21 Assistant Engineers of the Zone were given training in various courses, conducted at the Staff Training College at the Karnataka Engineering Research Station, Krishna Raja Sagar.

11.8. Public Works Department—Tungabhadra Irrigation Project Zone

11.8.01. The Tungabhadra Project Zone was formed in 1974, with headquarters at Munirabad. The Zone was incharge of 17 Irrigation Projects in the districts of Gulbarga Division. It was also entrusted with the work of maintenance and repairs of old channels constructed by the Vijayanagar Kings and 21 irrigation tanks.

11.8.02. The Zone was headed by a Chief Engineer. The Zone was divided into 3 Circles, viz.,

(i) The Tungabhadra Project Circle, Munirabad, with 3 Divisions;

(ii) The Tungabhadra Canal Construction Circle, Yermarus, with 3 Divisions, and

(iii) The Irrigation Project Construction Circle, Gulbarga with 4 Divisions. Besides, there was a Quality Control Division under the control of the Superintending Engineer (Designs) at Circle headquarters. Altogether there were 3 Circles, 11 Divisions and 52 Sub-divisions, headed by Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers, respectively.

11.8.03. As at the end of the year, Sri B. H. Rajan was holding the post of Chief Engineer of the Zone.

11.8.04. The staff-position of the Zone as at the end of the year was as given below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	*Category of posts*	*Posts sanctioned*	*Posts filled-in*			*S.C.*	*S.T.*
			Total	*Males*	*Females*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	86	80	80	..	5	1
2.	Group 'B'	300	222	222	..	..	..
3.	[illegible]up 'C'	928	675	661	14	34	6
	[illegible]oup 'D'	245	194	194	..	..	..
	Total	1,559	1,171	1,157	14	39	7

11.8.05. The financial and physical progress achieved upto the end of the year under these projects were as follow:

Sl. No.	*Name of the Project*	*Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Cumulative expenditure upto 31.3.1983 (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Irrigation potential created*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tungabhadra Project	6,216.00	6,002.34	
	(a) Left bank low level canal			Runs for 227 kms. with an irrigation command of 2.44 lakh hectares.
	(b) Left bank high level canal			Runs for 15 kms. with an irrigation command of 468 hectares.

1	2	3	4	5
	(c) Right bank low level canal.	683.00	465.22	Runs for 250 kms. in Karnataka with an irrigable command of 0.98 lakh hectares.
	(d) Right bank high level canal.	1,500.00	1,037.55	Runs for 110 kms. with an irrigable command of 0.18 lakhs hectares.
2.	Karanja Project ..	5,153.00	1,763.16	Work was under progress and it was contemplated to irrigate 35,628 hectares in Bidar Dist.
3.	Bennithora Project ..	2,714.00	514.47	
	(a) Left Bank Canal ..			Runs for 66 kms. with an irrigable command of 6,802 hectares.
	(b) Right bank canal ..			Runs for 82 kms. with an irrigable command of 13,441 hectares.
4.	Rajolibunda Project	244.32	209.73	Irrigates 2,379 hectares in Karnataka.
5.	Kanakanala Project	97.00	96.06	Irrigates 5,070 acres.
6.	Haihtkoni Project ..	93.00	87.56	Irrigates 5,300 acres.
7.	Chandrampally Project	204.74	184.63	Irrigates 12,400 acres.
8.	Hagaribommanahalli Project.	426.00	389.25	Irrigates 7,326 acres in Bellary District.
9.	Narihalla Project ..	370.00	329.65	Irrigates 3,121 acres.
10.	Chulkinala Project ..	950.00	156.54	Runs for 51 kms. (both right and left put together) with an irrigation command of 10,000 acres.
11.	Lower Mullamari Project	1.500.00	293.30	Runs for 80 kms. with an irrigation command of 24,000 acres.
12.	Upper Mullamari Project.	800.00	374.41	Runs for 76 kms. (both right and left put together) with an irrigation command of 8,100 acres.
13.	Amarja Project .	1.100.00	378.03	Intends to irrigate 22,000 acres.
14.	Soudagar Project ..	550.00	387.44	The canal under the right bank proposes to provide irrigation for 3,500 acres.
15.	Maskinal Project	1,153.00	157.95	Intends to irrigate 7.000 acres
16.	Hirehalla Project ..	1.200.00	26.70	Envisages to irrigate 19,800 acres.

11.8.06. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Zone for the year 1982-83 were:

Rs. in Lakhs

Sl. No.	Scheme	Budget Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	Plan	1,075.89	982.67
2.	Non-Plan	516.91	489.08
	Total ..	1,592.80	1.471.75

11.8.07. The Government of India had proposed to modernise the existing irrigation system in Tungabhadra Project, for improving the irrigation efficiency by making the optimum utilisation of the available water, through minimising wastage and preventing water logging and salinity, to the maximum extent possible. For this, 4 Sub-divisions were deployed on investigation works. The survey works in this respect were under progress.

11.8.08. 16 old channels said to have been constructed by the Vijayanagar kings, takng off from the Anicuts across the river Tungabhadra, were being maintained by the Zone, for providing easy flow of water. An area of 27,237 acres in Raichur and Bellary Districts, were being irrigated through these channels.

11.8.09. The Zone was also maintaining 21 irrigation tanks in Raichur and Bellary Districts, which facilitated for irrigating an area of 2,352 hectares.

11.9. Public Works Department—Water Resources Development Organisation

11.9.01. The main objective of the Water Resources Development Organisation was the systematic investigation and preparation of the Major and Medium Irrigation projects and flood control projects coming under River Valleys, in the State. Besides, it was also entrusted with

the investigation of some of the Minor Irrigation Projects under World Bank's Assistance Programme. The other responsibilities of the Organisation were :

(i) The intensive river gauging work for the optimum utilisation of the potential of the river valleys ;

(ii) Maintenance of current meter gauging near projects for verification of the river flows by recording the levels, etc., and

(iii) The establishment and maintenance of Raingauge stations and Hydro-Meteorological Stations in the State. The jurisdiction of the Zone covered old Mysore area, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Bellary, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwad Districts and parts of the Uttara Kannada District.

11.9.02. The Organisation, with its headquarters at Bangalore, was headed by a Chief Engineer. The following Wings, Divisions and Units were under the jurisdiction of the Chief Engineer of this Organisation :

(i) Planning and Investigation Wing headed by a Superintending Engineer ;

(ii) Cauvery Wing headed by a Superintending Engineer ;

(iii) Krishna Godavari Wing under the jurisdiction of a Superintending Engineer ;

(iv) River Gauging Unit headed by a Special Officer, Hydrology ;

(v) Central Mechanical Organisation, a mechanical advisory body headed by a Superintending Engineer ; and

(vi) Two Divisions of Surface Water Base Organisation incharge of installation and maintenance of Hydrometeorological equipments such as raingauges, stream gauges, automatic water level recorders, etc., for the study of hydrological aspects in respect of Minor Irrigation tank projects coming under World Bank's Assistance Programme, headed by 2 Executive Engineers.

On the whole, the Chief Engineer was assisted by 7 Superintending Engineers, 6 Executive Engineers, 27 Assistant Executive Engineers, 1 Joint Director of Statistics, 1 Registrar, 70 Assistant Engineers, 38 Junior Engineers and other supporting staff.

11.9.03. During the year under report, Shri V. Ramaiah, held the post of Chief Engineer, throughout the year.

11.9.04. The staff-strength of the Zone as at the end of the year was as shown below:

Sl. No.	*Category of Posts*	*Posts sanctioned*	*Posts filled-in*			
			Total	*Males*	*Females*	*SC/ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Group 'A' ..	49	44	44	..	3
2.	Group 'B' ..	89	70	70	..	1
3.	Group 'C' ..	284	216	203	13	8
4.	Group 'D' ..	123	102	101	1	17
	Total ..	545	432	418	14	29

11.9.05. The budget allotment, expenditure and revenue of the Organisation, for the year 1982-83 are given in the following table:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl. No.	*Head of Account*	*Budget Allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue earned (Rs.)*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Non-Plan ..	117.25	104.57	..
2.	Plan ..	34.01	24.36	..
	Total ..	151.26	128.93	234.00

11.9.06. During the year under report, the Organisation had undertaken the detailed investigation of 18 major

and 24 medium irrigation projects and 22 minor irrigation projects coming under the World Bank's Assistance. In respect of minor irrigation projects, 7 projects were dropped, 5 were handed over to Minor Irrigation Authorities. Final reports in respect of 5 projects, i.e., Mundwad, Asundinala, Alur, Kalluvodduhalla and Minnattuhalla were finalised and handed over to the Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation Department and in respect of the other 5 projects, viz., Gobur, Beeranahalli, Almaspur, Bhandarakunte and Upper Hirehalla, reports were under finalisation.

11.9.07. Observations were conducted at 91 current meter gauging sites, 49 gauge sites, 5 weir sites, 25 self-recording rain gauge stations and 27 Hydrometeorological stations. Establishment of fresh Hydrometeorological stations at 9 places and self-recording raingauge stations at 5 places were under progress. 6 Automatic Water Level Recorders were installed and observations were conducted. 10 more recorders which were programmed to be completed, were under various stages of progress. Analysis of Water Samples collected during the monsoon period, at selected gauge discharge sites was done, for finding the silt content. The studies of return flows under applied irrigation observations at the sites coming under the command area of 5 Irrigation Projects were continued.

11.9.08. During the year under report, it was proposed to bring 77 Minor Irrigation Tank Projects under World Bank's Aid Scheme, for which, a total of 88 sites for installation of Automatic Water Level Recorders, self-recording Raingauges, Hydrometeorological stations, ordinary raingauges and stream gauges, were identified.

11.9.09. The Water Year Book for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 were published and its 1980-81 report was under finalisation.

11.9.10. In addition to this, the Zone attended to the issue of Inter-State Water disputes of Krishna, Godavari and Cauvery Rivers.

11.10. Public Works Department—Karnataka Engineering Research Station

11.10.01. The Karnataka Engineering Research Station at K.R. Sagar was an independent research organisation having the status of a Zone under Public Works Department. The Research Station was attending to various intricate engineering problems encountered in the State. Studies and Reports were being prepared and contributed to various State level and National level seminars. The research activities of the Station covered almost all branches of Civil Engineering, Public Health Engineering, Ports and Harbours and Coastal Engineering. Training for In-service Engineering personnel of the Public Works Department, was being imparted, at the Engineering Staff Training College, attached to the Station.

11.10.02. The Director of the rank of a Chief Engineer, was the head of the Research Station, who was assisted by a Joint Director equal in rank to that of a Superintending Engineer, with necessary technical as well as ministerial staff. Both the Director and the Joint Director were acting additionally as the Principal and Vice Principal, respectively of the Engineering Staff Training College. There were 5 Functional Divisions, for the purpose of the research activities of the Station, each headed by a Chief Research Officer of the rank of an Executive Engineer, with several branches under the control of a Research Officer of the rank of an Assistant Executive Engineer, staffed with technical as well as ministerial personnel. The following were the 5 Functional Divisions :

(i) The Hydraulics Division ;

(ii) The Technical Services Division ;

(iii) The Fundamental and Basic Research Division ;

(iv) The Coastal Engineering Division ; and

(v) The Special Minior Irrigation Division.

During the year under report, 'The Research Project R-1 for survey and evaluation of locally available materials, sub-division was formed, for the evaluation of the availability of road construction materials in the State.

11.10.03. During the year under report, Sri B. H. Rajan continued to be the Director upto 7th October 1982 and Sri K. V. Narasimha Murthy held the post of Director from 8th Otcober 1982 and onwards.

11.10.04. The staff-position of the Station as at the end of the year was as given under :

No.)

Sl. No.	*Category of Posts*	*Posts sanctioned*	*Posts filled-in*				
			Total	*Males*	*Females*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	7	7	7	..	1	..
2.	Group 'B'	97	65	64	1	..	..
3.	Group 'C'	199	107	103	4	13	1
4.	Group 'D'	62	34	34	..	4	1
	Total ..	365	213	208	5	18	2

11.10.05. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Research Station for the year 1982-83 were Rs. 62.32 lakhs and Rs. 74.94 lakhs, respectively.

11.10.06. During the year, 7 standard papers were contributed to various State and National level seminars. The 5 Functional Divisions were incharge of conducting studies and research activities in various engineering aspects, the achievements of which were as follows.

A. **Hydraulics Division.**—the biggest division of the Research Station, was having 7 branches and was incharge of conducting model studies of irrigation projects, power projects and harbour projects. Model and Proto type conformity studies, sedimentation surveys of reservoirs and basic studies on canal lining and hydrology were also being

conducted. The following was the progress made in this wing during the year :

(i) 18 studies on spillways and energy dissipating devices of irrigation projects and water conductor system, were completed. 22 Hydraulic Designs pertaining to Minor Irrigation projects were also finalised. Model and proto type studies of 8 irrigation and power projects were completed. About 101 current meters were rated ;

(ii) About 21 range pillars and bench marks required for the silt and sedimentation studies of Bhadra Reservoir were constructed ;

(iii) The Division also attended to the joint gauging works and the silt and the sedimentation surveys of Tungabhadra and Malprabha Reservoirs.

B. **Technical Services Division.**—with 3 main branches, was dealing with the problems connected with building materials, instrumentation, concrete, chemical analysis of water samples, collection of meteorological data and determination of pollutions in river water. The Division also participated in various exhibitions held both within and outside the State. It was also providing services to other Divisions of the Research station, in certain respects.

(i) 119 studies pertaining to tests on Engineering Materials to evaluate their properties in relation to their use, were completed. Studies on the size and shape of test specimen on the indicated strength of concrete with and without Pozzolana was completed and the final report was sent to the Central Board of Irrigation and Power.

(ii) 89 studies pertaining to analysis of concrete, effluents and suitability of water for irrigation, etc. were finalised.

(iii) Technical guidance in respect of instrumentation of dams of 4 Irrigation Projects were undertaken. 4 problems pertaining to various mathematical correlation of prameters were solved. Besides, metorological observations to collect long term data required, were also conducted.

Analysis of water samples from the rivers of southern region of Karnataka were conducted, which was sponsored by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power.

(iv) Besides, the branch was attending to the day-to-day activities of the Research Station in the field of construction and maintenance.

C. **Fundamental and Basic Research Division.**—The Divisional attached with 4 branches, was mainly dealing with the problems connected with soil mechanics, road research and rock mechanics. Problems sponsored by the Central Board of Irrigation and power, were also being taken up for study.

51 studies pertaining to the suitability of soils for embankment, foundation characteristics of soils, etc. were completed in soil mechanics branch. 8 studies pertaining to sub-grade strength of soils, suitability of coarse, aggregate and investigation of causes of failure of roads and their treatments, were completed in Road Research Branch. 6 studies pertaining to field problems of Rock Mechanics were completed. Besides, some of the problems pertaining to Soil and Rock Mechanics aspects, were also undertaken for

D **Coastal Engineering Division.**—With 3 Sub-Divisions, was functioning to find solutions to the flood damages in the coastal reaches, of the State, due to tidal effects, causing loss of property in such places. It was engaged in the collection of data such as beach profile, waves and tidal effect, etc., and analysis of the natural forces.

During the year under report, about 4 erosion prone areas were identified and recommended for adopting suitable remedial measures. 7 erosion prone areas were subjected to investigation works, such as Estuary surveys, Gut surveys, etc Pre and Post-monsoon sled operations in 9 erosion prone areas were conducted. Model studies on Kundapur Port, was taken up.

E. **Special Minor Irrigation Division.**—with 2 Subdivisions, was formed during the year 1982, with a view to take up studies connected with Minor Irrigation Tanks [illegible] World Bank Assistance and also to finalise the hydraulic designs.

Hydraulic designs pertaining to 13 Minor Irrigation Tanks were finalised and model studies in respect of 3 M.I. Tanks were under progress.

11.10.07. **Engineering Staff Training College.**—Which was started in 1971, as part of the Research Station ,to impart training to in-service Engineers of the Public Works Department, in various technical aspects, conducted 8 courses, during the year under report, of which, 6 were long term and 2 were short term courses. The College during the year under report, imparted training to 12 Superintending Engineers, 14 Executive Engineers, 18 Assistant Executive Engineers, 163 Assistant Engineers and 4 Junior Engineers.

11.10.08. Apart from contributing papers to State and National level seminars, the Research Station continued to publish a bi-monthly bulletin, viz., 'Research Engineer', regularly for dissemination of knowledge.

11.11. Public Works Department—Ports and Inland Water Transport

11.11.01. The main objectives of the Department of Ports and Inland Water Transport were:

(i) The conservancy, management and development of ports for safe, efficient and faster handling of goods imported/exported and navigation; and (ii) the management and operation of ferries and inland waterways in the State. The Department was functioning in the field of Nautical Technology covering aspects pertaining to Ports and Harbours, shipping, ship building, dredging and salvage, ferries and inland water transport, hydrographic survey of ports, estuaries and ferries/inland waterways, personnel training in the field of navigation, etc.

11.11.02. The Department continued to enforce the following enactments in respect of ports and ferries/waterways, in the State :

(i) Indian Ports Act, 1908 ;

(ii) Karnataka Harbour Crafts Rules, 1963 ;

(iii) Karnataka Ports (Landing and Shipping Fees) Act, 1961 and Rules framed thereunder ;

(iv) Merchant shipping Act, 1958 (Ports) ;

(v) The Indian Merchant Shipping (Fire Appliances) Rules, 1956 ;

(vi) The Indian Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Rules, 1960 ;

(vii) The Merchant Shipping (Registration of Sailing Vessels) Rules, 1960 ;

(viii) The Merchant Shipping (Tonnage Measurement of Sailing Vessels) Rules, 1960 ;

(ix) The Sailing Vessels (Inspection) Rules, 1960 ;

(x) The Sailing Vessels (Statement of Crew) Rules, 1960 ;

(xi) The Sailing Vessels (Members of Crew) Rules, 1967 ;

(xii) The Sailing Vessels (Assignment of Free Board) Rules, 1960 ;

(xiii) The Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Collision at Sea) Regulation, 1975 ;

(xiv) Bombay Ferries Act, 1868 and the Rules thereunder ;

(xv) Hyderabad Ferries Act, Fasli, 1814 and Rules thereunder ;

(xvi) Madras Channel and Public Ferries Act, 1890 and Rules there under ; and

(xvii) North India Ferries Act, 1878 and the Rules thereunder.

11.11.03. The Department was headed by a Director, with headquarters at Karwar. The Department was having 2 branches, viz., Ports Branch and Ferries and Inland Water Transport Branch. The Director was assisted by 3 Port Officers, 2 Port Engineers, one marine Engineer, Port Conservators. Deputy Port Conservators and Assistant Port Conservators, incharge of conservancy, management, maintenance and development of ports, floating crafts, cargo handling equipment and dredging operations, on Ports Branch. On Ferries Branch, he was assisted in the administrative matters, by a Deputy Director at Bangalore, 2 Regional Executive Officers at Bangalore and Hubli and 7 Ferries/Executive Inspectors incharge of Circle Offices at Gulbarga, Bagalkot, Gangavathi, Karwar, Shimoga, Bangalore and Mangalore. On Inland Water Transport side, there were one Hydrographic Surveyor and one Assistant Hydrographic Surveyor incharge of the Hydrographic Survey Unit of Ports and Water Ways, one Inland Water Transport Engineer incharge of the Civil Engineering Unit, one Naval Architect incharge of the Mechanical Engineering Unit and an Economist incharge of the Traffic and Transport Research Unit, to assist the Director.

11.11.04. Captain Joseph Fernandes continued to officiate as Director of Ports and Inland Water Transport.

11.11.05. The staff-position as at the end of 1982-83 was as given below :

No.

Sl. No.	*Category of Posts*	*Posts sanctioned*	*Posts filled-in*				
			Total	*Males*	*Females*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	11	7	7	..	..	..
2.	Group 'B' ..	6	4	4	..	1	..
3.	Group 'C'	369	238	232	6	26	3
4.	Group 'D'	314	272	272	..	38	4
	Total ..	700	521	515	6	65	7

11.11.06. The total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 264.63 lakhs and it realised revenue to the extent of Rs. 54.94 lakhs.

11.11.07. The following were the main achievements of the Department during the year under report :

(i) The total number of foreign and coastal steamers and sailing vessels, which entered the ports were 1,968, with a total net registered tonnage of 9.94 lakh cubic meters. The total number of vessels and steamers cleared from the ports was 2,084, with a net registered tonnage of 9.35 lakh cubic meters.

(ii) The total cargo imported and exported, both under foreign and coastal trades, during the year, were 2.06 lakh tonnes and 5.33 lakh tonnes, respectively, with their corresponding values being Rs. 1236.00 lakhs and Rs. 1020.33 lakhs.

(iii) 32 schemes for modernisation of ferry services were proposed to be taken up in a phased manner, during the VI Plan period, of which, 15 schemes under Central Sector and 5 schemes under State Sector were already sanctioned. During the year, 2 State Plan Schemes and one Centrally Sponsored Scheme, were taken up for implementation. 6 fibre-glass boats and 2 out of 4 ferro-cement boats were procured during the year, for implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(iv) Works pertaining to the I stage development of the project to develop Karwar as an All-Weather Port, were under various stages of progress. 2 Cargo berths, one each for coastal and ocean steamers were designed to accommodate one bulk carrier of 223 mts. long, with a maximum loaded draft of 11.1 mts. and also to provide a ship loader or unloader for handling export or import cargo in bulk.

(v) Pilotage services by licensed pilots were continued to be provided to steamers calling at ports.

(vi) The Ferries and Inland Water Ways handled 22.78 lakh passengers, 3,417 animals, 54,514 tonnes of cargo and a total of 4,14,405 vehicles of all types.

11.12. Public Works Department—Hemavathi Project Zone, Hassan

11.12.01. The main objective of this Zone was to undertake construction of major and medium irrigation projects, which come under the jurisdiction of this Zone, for providing irrigation facilities to the dry lands to augment the food production and effect improvement in the economic condition of farmers.

11.12.02. The Zone with headquarters at Gorur of Hassan District, was headed by a Chief Engineer. The Zone was having 3 Circles under the control of the Superintending Engineers and 12 Divisions headed by the Executive Engineers. At headquarters there was a Superintending Engineer to assist the Chief Engineer. There was also a Quality Control Division at headquarters, under the control of an Executive Engineer. Further, one more Circle with 4 Divisions, at K.R. Pet, with Superintending Engineer as the head of the Circle and one more Division headed by an Executive Engineer at Mysore, were also functioning, in addition to the above said Circle/Divisions.

12.12.03. During the year under report Sri D. N. Desai continued to be the Chief Engineer of the Zone, throughout the year.

11.12.04. The staff-position of the Zone as at the end of the year, was as shown below:

No.

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanctioned	Posts filled—in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8
1.	Gourp 'A'	21	21	21	..	4	..
2.	Group 'B'	536	356	356	..	23	5
3.	Group 'C'	680	415	404	11	41	8
4.	Group 'D'	248	143	143	..	15	..
	Total	1,485	935	924	11	83	13

11.12.05. The total expenditure of the Zone during 1982-83 was Rs. 2064.62 lakhs.

11.12.06. The Zone was incharge of 5 Major/Medium Irrigation Projects, viz., (1) Hemavathy Project, (2) Votehole Project, (3) Varahi Project, (4) Bijpur Project and (5) Yagachi project. The progress achieved under each of the projects during the year under report, was as mentioned below :

(1) Hemavathy Project.—Canal Development works and excavaiton works of canals and irrigation tunnels were continued. An irrigation potential of 14,329 hectares was created, as on June 1982.

(2) Votehole Project.—Erection of crest gates and the excavation work on the Right Bank Canal were under progress. Irrigation potential of 313 hectares was created as on June 1982.

(3) Varahi Project.—Drilling work for the study of foundation strata was taken up. Preliminary works like formation of approach roads, survey of catchment and command area by the Survey of India Department, were taken up. The project report and estimate was modified to include the power component also at the instance of Karnataka Power Corporation and was placed before the Technical Committee for approval.

(4) Bijpur Project.—Soil samples were collected to study the permeability of the soil.

(5) Yagachi Project.—Project report and estimates were yet to be submitted to the Government and survey work of the canals were planned to be undertaken.

11.13. Public Works Department—Upper Krishna Project, Dam Zone, Almatti

11.13.01. This Zone was started in 1977 with two circles namely Upper Krishna Project Dam circle, Narayanapur and UKP Dam circle, Almatti. Subsequently two circles with their Divisions and Sub-divisions viz. (1) UKP

Canal Circle No. 1, Hunasagi and (2) UKP Canal Circle No. 2, Hunasagi were transferred from UKP Canal Zone, Bheemarayanagudi to UKP Dam Zone.

11.13.02. The total grant for this Zone during the year was Rs. 2459 lakhs out of which Rs. 2182.2 lakhs was spent.

11.13.03. This Zone was incharge of construction of Almatti and Narayanapur dams and Narayanapur left bank canal 0-35.5 Kms and distributaries thereunder. A Special Deputy Commissioner, UKP Almatti with Special Land acquisition Officers and a Branch Accounts Office was also attached to this Zone.

11.13.04. UKP Dam Circle, Almatti comprised of 3 Divisions namely, (1) Dam Site Division No. 1, Almatti, (2) Dam Division No. 2, Sitimani and (3) Rehabiliation Division No. 2, Almatti. This Circle was entrusted with the construction of Almatti Dam, construction and maintenance of residential and non-residential buildings, maintenance of roads and also rehabilitation works. The Rehabilitation Division was entrusted with the work of acquiring lands and properties coming under submergence under Almatti reservoir and also was entrusted with the preliminary survey work. Further, it was expected that out of 159 villages coming under submergence of Almatti reservoir, 72 villages come under submergence during the first stage.

11.13.05. The UKP Dam Circle, Narayanapur was entrusted with the work of construction of two dams across Krishna river, one at Almatti in Bijapur District and the other at Narayanapur as a pick-up dam in Gulbarga district. It was proposed to irrigate an area of 10.10 lakh acres on the left bank canals of Narayanapura Dam in the first stage of the project.

11.13.06. Narayanapur Dam was completed including the bridge over the spillway and water was stored upto

486.00 mtrs from June 1982. On account of this, an area of 27,841.13 acres of land of 94 vllages n three distrcts of Gulbarga, Rachur and Bijapur were affected. For the resettlement of the affected population of 36 villages, 26 New Rehabilitation Centres were programmed.

11.13.07. The Branch Accounts Office situated at Almatti ensured the payments in accordance with the rules and orders issued by the Competent authority.

11.14. Public Works Department – Upper Krishna Project, Canal Zone, Bheemarayanagudi

11.14.01. The Upper Krishna Project Canal Zone was created in November 1977, for the construction of the canal systems of Upper Krishna Project. The Project continued to receive the World Bank's Assistance, in accordance with the agreement between the Government of Karnataka and the World Bank, envisaging I.D.A. credit to the tune of 117.64 Million Dollars, for the completion of the construction of canal systems, by the end of March 1983.

11.14.02. The Zone with head quarters at Bheemaraynagudi was having 6 Circles, 30 Divisions and 138 Sub-Divisions. It was headed by a Chief Engineer assisted by Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, Assistant Executive Engineers and other supporting staff.

11.14.03. During the year under report, Sri U. M. Anigol continued to be the Chief Engineer of the Upper Krishna Project Canals Zone, upto 30th September 1982 and thereafter, Sri A. Selvaraj, held the post for the rest of the year.

11.14.04. During the year under report, 2,293 personnel of different cadres were working as against the sanctioned staff-strength of 3,420.

11.14.05. The total budget grant for the year 1982-83 for the Zone was Rs. 18.10 crores and expenditure incurred was Rs. 19.11 crores.

11.14.06. Progress achieved in respect of this Zone, during the year under review, was as brieted below :

Narayanapura Left Bank Canal

Out of 78 Kms. length of N.L.B.C., the canal works from Km 0 to Km 35.50, which were coming under Non-IDA works, were transferred to the Chief Engineer, Dam Zone, Almatti, with effect from 15th October 1982.

(i) The works of Main Canal coming under IDA works, from Km 35.50 to 69.00 Kms and also the Shahapur Branch Canal works, were under various stages of construction.

(ii) The progress achieved in respect of the two tunnels on NLBC at Rajan Kollur and Gundalgera, of a length of 3,003 mtrs and 856 mtrs, respectively, which were tackled as Non-IDA works, was as given below :

(Metres)

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*Rajan Kollur Tunnel*	*Gundalgera Tunnel*
1	2	3	4
1.	Heading ..	2,793	856
2.	Benching ..	2,302	856
3.	Lining ..	2,040	564

(iii) The works of NLBC Distributories No. 1 to 4 were transferred to the Chief Engineer, Dam Zone, Almatti, w.e.f. 15th October 1982 and the works in respect of the remaining distributories No. 5 to 12 of NLBC and 1 to 7 and 9 of Shahapur Branch Canal, were under various stages of progress.

(iv) The final layout of 611 kms of ayacut roads, was approved by the World Bank, of which, a length of 307 kms was completed in all respects.

(v) The progress achieved in respect of excavation, embankment and lining of both the canals viz., Narayanpur Left Bank Canal and the Shahapur Branch Canal are given below :

Items	*Target fixed for the year* 1982-83	*Progress achieved during the year* 1982-83
1	2	3
1. Excavation and Embankment NLBC from km. 35.5 to 78 and SBC from km. 0 to 75.3.	26.296 lakh *cum*	12.861 lakh *cum*
2. P.C.C. Slab lining for NLBC and SBC.	3.773 lakh sqm.	1.507 lakh sqm.

11.15. Public Works Department – Electrical Inspectorate

11.15.01. The Department of Electrical Inspectorate was formed as an independent department of the State Government, in the year 1957 for ensuring the safety aspects in respect of all the electrical installations in the State and proper administration of the several Central and State Acts and Rules, made thereon, connected with electricity generation, supply, consumption/utilisation, with specific intention of minimising danger to the human and animal life in general and the working personnel in particular.

11.15.02. The Department's main functions were : (i) to conduct initial and periodical inspections of all the electrical installations in the State ; (ii) to scrutinise and sanction the electrical installations ; (iii) to investigate electrical accidents and suggesting/insisting upon remedial measures by the concerned authorities to eliminate such occurances ; (iv) Rendering Technical advice to State Government on several Acts and Rules. Hence, the Department was responsible for administering and enforcing the following Acts and Rules :

(i) The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 ;

(ii) The Karnataka (Licensing of Electrical Contractors and Grant of certificates and permits to Electrical Supervisors and Wiremen) Rules, 1976, formulated under Rule 45 of I.E. Rule, 1956 ;

(iii) The Karnataka Cinemas' (Regulation) Act, 1964 and Karnataka Cinemas' (Regulation) Rules, 1971, for issuing Electrical certificates to cinemas and issue of operators permits ;

(iv) The Karnataka Lift Act, 1974 and Karnataka Lift Rules, 1976, to regulate the safe construction, maintenance and working of lifts and machineries and apparatus pertaining thereto, in the State ;

(v) The Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on consumption) Act, 1959 and Rules thereunder.

11.15.03. Inspectorate having its headquarters at Bangalore was headed by a Chief Electrical Inspector. He was also functioning as the Ex-Officio Chairman of Licensing Advisory and Examination Board ; the Chief Inspector of Lift and Chairman of Board of Examiners for Cinema Operators and Electrical Installation of Cinemas. There were 4 Divisional Offices at Bangalore, Shimoga, Dharwad and Gulbarga with a total of 19 Sub-divisions, which were under the control of the Electrical Inspectors and the Deputy Electrical Inspectors, respectively. At headquarters, the Chief Electrical Inspector was assisted by an Electrical Inspector and a few other Officers with supporting staff.

11.15.04. Shri T. V. Shankara Narayana was the Head of the Department, during the year under report.

11.15.05. The staff-position of the Inspectorate, as at the end of the year 1982-83, was as given below :

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanctioned	Posts filled in			SC	ST
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	29	29	28	1	..	..
2.	Group 'B'	61	57	57	..	..	..
3.	Group 'C'	97	82	71	11	11	2
4.	Group 'D'	90	79	79	..	13	1
	Total	277	247	235	12	24	3

11.15.06. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Inspectorate for the year under report, were Rs. 95.14 lakhs and Rs. 88.03 lakhs, respectively. A sum of Rs. 2640.62 lakhs was realised as revenue in the form of taxes, inspection fees, etc.

11.15.07. The main achievements of the Inspectorate, during the year, were as mentioned below:

(i) 3,448 initial and 8,403 periodical inspections of electrical installations of different categories, were conducted;

(ii) Initial inspections of 4,025.38 Kms of overhead Transmission and Distribution lines of medium, high and extra high voltages, and periodical inspections of 3,120 Kms of such lines, were carried out;

(iii) 262 electrical drawings of different categories of electrical installations like, H.V. Generator and Cinema installations, were scrutinised and approved;

(iv) 359 electrical accidents of both fatal and non-fatal, to human as well as animal lives, were investigated and remedial measures were suggested to the concerned authorities, for avoiding and minimising such ooccurences in future and to take up preventive measures in this regard;

(v) Out of 64 complaints received from the suppliers, consumers and licensed electrical contractors, during the year, 48 cases were settled;

(vi) During the year under report, 689 Electrical Contractor's Licences were issued newly, of which, 163 were Class I, 508 Class II and 18 Class III. Similarly, 1,052 supervisors' permits, 105 special wiring permits and 1,012 wiremen's permits, were issued freshly ;

(vii) Initial and periodical inspections of 97 permanent cinema theatres and 671 touring cinema talkies, were carried out and electrical defects got rectified ;

(viii) Competency Certificate Examinations were conducted for Electrical Supervisors, Wiremen and Cinema Operators. As against a total of 1,589 candidates, who took these examinations, 695 candidates were declared to have passed the examination and the competency certificates were issued to all the successful candidates ;

(ix) During the year, 243 old and new lift installations were inspected and their owners were notified with the defects and were insisted on rectifying the defects ;

(x) Licences were issued for 160 lift installations and 100 applications were accorded permission for erection of lifts ;

(xi) 39 Estimates, each costing more than Rs. 50,000 pertaining to Electrical Installations of State Government Undertakings, were given technical sanction, after scrutiny and 6 tender schedules of such estimates were approved.

CHAPTER 12

DEPARTMENTS UNDER COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES SECRETARIAT

12.1. Department of Industries and Commerce

12.1.01. The Department of Industries and Commerce was functioning to promote Industrial Development in the State. The main objectives of the Department were :

(i) Promotion of Industries by way of providing necessary infrastructure and technical assistance to the Entrepreneurs in the State ;

(ii) Identification of Entrepreneurs in the State and encouraging them to set up Industries ;

(iii) To develop weaker sections through promoting their activities in Handloom, Handicrafts, Coir and similar sectors ;

(iv) Exploitation of the available resources in the State.

12.1.02. The Department was headed by a Director, who was also the Commissioner for Industrial Development. At the headquarters, he was assisted by Additional Directors and Joint Directors, with supporting staff. District Industria Centres were set up in all the 19 Districts of the State, to deal with all the requirements of small and village industries, in the district. Besides, a number of Corporations and Boards were being organised by the Department. They were :

(i) The Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB) ;

(ii) Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation (KSIIDC) ;

(iii) Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation (KEONICS) ;

(iv) Karnataka State Financial Corporation (KSFC);

(v) Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation (KHDC) ;

(vi) Visvesvaraya Industrial Trade Centre, (VITC) ;

(vii) Karnataka State Small Industries' Development Corporation (KSSIDC) ; and

(viii) Karnataka Leather Industries Development Corporation (LIDKAR).

12.1.03. The achievements of the Department during the year under report were as briefly indicated below—

(i) A major revision of incentives and concessions to new Industries was taken up, according to which, the State was divided into 4 Zones, viz.,

(a) Industrially more developed areas ;

(b) Industrially less developed areas ;

(c) Areas identified by the State for Industrial growth ; and (d) Centrally declared backward areas. The incentives made available to industries were :

(a) Subsidy on preparation of feasibility study for Small Scale Industries ; (b) Interest free development loan ; (c) Interest free working capital loan ; (d) Pioneer unit subsidy for medium and large scale sectors ; (e) Subsidy for purchase of generator ; (f) Subsidy on procurement of know-how ; and (g) Subsidy on housing, etc. The Department sanctioned during the year an amount of Rs. 182.19 lakhs as State Investment subsidy, Rs. 349.34 lakhs as Central Investment subsidy, Rs. 627.00 lakhs as Development loan and Rs. 1,264.99 lakhs as Working Capital.

(ii) Seventy Letters of Intent and 60 Licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, were issued. As at the end of the year, there were 357 Industrial Units in the group of large and medium scale Industries.

(iii) During the year, 6,096 units with a capital investment of Rs. 6255.29 lakhs, were registered as Small Scale Industries, providing employment to 46,480 persons. In the matter of sponsoring import applications, 38 cases worth Rs. 1.79 crores, 70 cases worth Rs. 3.00 crores for the import of raw materials and machinery/equipment respectively and 80 cases of supplementary licences for import of raw materials amounting to Rs. 3.66 crores, were recommended. The Department was also dealing with the allotment of raw materials like, iron and steel, paraffin wax, mutton tallow, cement, coke and coal, spirit, etc., to Small Scale Industries, through the Karnataka Small Scale Industries Development Corporation.

(iv) There were 21 Artisan Training Institutes with 8 branches and 23 Small Scale Industries Centres in the State. Besides, the Department was running 3 Institutes at Hunsur, Mysore and Bangalore. These Institutions were helping the Village Craftsmen to adopt modern methods in various crafts and to acquire the knowledge of trade techniques. During the year, 533 craftsmen were given training for a duration of 2 years in smithy, carpenetry and leather crafts and for one year in other crafts.

(v) Under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, as against 1,766 applications received 1,500 applications were recommended to the Government, for exemption, from ceiling prescribed under the Act.

12.1.04. The Technical Consultancy Services' Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK) a registered body, was working under the control of this department, with the Chief Advisor, as its head. The TECSOK was to prepare project reports for the entrepreneurs and to advise the Director of Industries and Commerce, regarding the promotion of industries and to coordinate the implementation of some of the big projects allocated to the State, including those taken up under the Dutch Credit Scheme. Rs. 1.27 lakh worth coir fibre was produced in the State.

12.1.05. A report on 'Handloom Industry in Karnataka, 1982' was brought out and likewise a report on three Apex Weavers' Co-operative Societies, was also published.

12.1.06. The Visveswaraiah Industrial Trade Centre, a Government of Karnataka Undertaking, organised by this Department, was catering to the needs of industries, exporters and was offering training facilities in various aspects of marketing like advertising, conducting annual exhibitions, promoting export among Small Scale Industrial Units, recommendation for awards to outstanding exporters, etc. The Centre had organised 2 exhibitions during the year under report, viz., (i) The Karnataka Pavilion of KASSIA, 1982 in which, 110 Units had participated and secured a prize for the Centre for organising the exhibition and (ii) the New Products Exhibition (NPE, 82). The Centre had also participated in the 'India International Trade Fair, 1982' held at Delhi, during November-December 1982.

12.2. Department of Mines and Geology

12.2.01. The Department of Mines and Geology was mainly responsible for mineral exploration, mineral administration, carrying out systematic surveys to develop the ground water potential for minor irrigation and rural water supply, etc., The main functions of the Department were:

(i) Mineral Surveys and Exploration;

(ii) Administration of Mining activities, in respect of major as well as minor minerals;

(iii) Collection of royalty on minerals;

(iv) Laboratory investigation of minerals both physical and chemical;

(v) Survey and assessment of ground water resources in the State;

(vi) To render technical advice to the Government, private bodies, agriculturists and others, about the location of sites for sinking of wells and borewells;

(vii) Chemical analysis of surface and ground water samples ;

(viii) To conduct geo-physical surveys to determine the depth of bed-rock and to trace borewell sites ;

(ix) Sinking of borewells to observe ground water levels for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes.

The Department continued to enforce the following enactments and rules :

(i) Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 ;

(ii) Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 ; and

(iii) Karnataka Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1969.

12.2.02. The organisational set up of the Department, extended down to the district level. The Department was headed by a Director. At the head quarters, he was assisted by an Additional Director, 5 Deputy Directors, 2 Chief Drilling Engineers, one Chief Chemist and other supporting staff. At Divisional and District Offices, he was assisted by Senior Geologists and Geologists, respectively, both in the Mineral and Ground Water Wings. During the year, 2 Regional Offices at Bellary and Mysore under the control of Joint Director and 2 Divisional Offices at Mysore and Shimoga, headed by Senior Geologists, were sanctioned.

12.2.03. During the year under report Sri C. N. Venkatakumaran functioned as Director upto 18th May 1982 and from then onwards Sri T. K. Devaraju continued as Director.

12.2.04. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as given under :

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of posts	Post sanctioned	Posts filled-in			S.C.	S.T.
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	26	21	21	..	3	1
2.	Group 'B'	67	52	52	..	5	..
3.	Group 'C'	655	450	407	43	28	13
4.	Group 'D'	475	306	304	2	31	6
	Total	1,223	829	784	45	67	20

12.2.05. The budget allotment, expenditure and revenue realised by the Department during the year under report, were :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Budget Allotment	Expenditure	Revenue realised
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Plan	253 41	114.80	..
2.	Non-plan	132.67	123.92	..
	Total	386.08	238.72	452.04

12.2.06. **Mineral Survay and Investigation** .— (i) Detailed Investigation and Surveys for assessment of reserves were carried out in the State, in respect of iron ore, sulphides, laterite, lime and limestone, refractory raw-materials and precious and semi-precious stones It resulted in the identification of reserves of 2.00 million tons of iron ore, 1.75 million tons of vanadiferous iron ore, 0.69 million tons of manganese ore. 0.45 million tons of aluminous laterite, 504 million tons of cement grade limestone, 61.5 million tons of dolomitic limestone and 2.8 million tons of Kankar deposits. Further good deposits of Corundum and refractory raw materials like steatite, tourima line, magnesite, beryl, mica, chromite, asbestos, quartz, etc., were also located.

(ii) 10 diamond drills were engaged in mineral investigations for limestone and copper. A total of 3,702 metres of drilling was carried out, of which, 1,738 metres were for copper and the rest for limestone. Sizeable deposits of copper and limestone were proved.

(iii) Beneficiation of Siliceous clay from Doddaballapur taluk and graphite from Mavinahalli area was carried out and it was found that these low grade ores could be upgraded, for industrial purposes.

(iv) During the year under report, 1,154 samples of different minerals and ores, were analysed in the chemical laboratories at Bangalore, Bellary and Belgaum.

(v) Regional surveys were conducted for the indentification of cement grade limestone deposits, around Nidagunda Village in Chincholi taluk of Gulbarga district, aluminous laterites in Coondapur taluk of Dakshina Kannada district refractory minerals like quartz, quartzites, etc., in parts of Tumkur ditsrict and iron and manganese ore deposits in parts on North Kanara and Belgaum districts.

12.2.07. **Major Minerals.**—The major minerals being mined in the State were gold, copper ore, iron ore, manganese ore, limestone, chromite, clay and bauxite. Besides various industrial minerals like asbestos, kyanite, quartz, feldspar, etc., were also being mined in considerable quantities. During 1982, 57 fresh mining leases were granted and 51 leases were executed, bringing the total number of mining leases for various minerals, to 1,149. The total area brought under mining leases for all the minerals, was 81,639.37 hectares.

The total mineral production during the year 1982, was 73,48,618 tons, valued at Rs. 5682.31 lakhs. The production and value of some of the important major minerals in the State, during the year 1982, were as given the following table :

Sl. No.	Mineral	Production (tons)	Value (000 Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Iron ore	40,56,349	89,248
2.	Manganese ore	3,70,382	27,667
3.	Limestone	22,97,985	69,505
4.	Chromite	61,041	3,052
5.	Bauxite	47,655	1,903
6.	Copper ore	49,149	6,387
7.	Gold (Kgs.)	2,113	3,59,985
8.	Silver (Kgs.)	92	157
9.	Others	4,63,852	10,327
	Total	73,48,618	5,68,231

12.2.08. **Minor Minerals.**—During the year, 399 fresh quarry leases were sanctioned and the number of leases in force by the end of 1982 was 2,878. The important minerals excavated were, building materials like granite, ordinary sand, brick earth, etc., and ornamental stones. The production of various minor minerals during the year was 29,91,412 tons, valued at Rs. 667.87 lakhs. The production and value of some of the important minor minerals in the State, during the year, were as shown in the following table :

Sl. No.	Mineral	Production (Tons)	Value (Rs. in '000s)
1	2	3	4
1.	Building stones	6,90,460	10,324
2.	Brick earth and clay	3,74,952	5,387
3.	Pink Granite	36,529	23,766
4.	Ornamental stones	10,081	9,125
5.	Limestone (Farsi)	13,84,755	14,180
6.	Deccan Trap	31,251	313
7.	Ordinary sand	2,54,806	2,088
8.	Fuller's earth	1,620	32
9.	Others	2,06,958	1,572
	Total	29,91,412	66,787

12.2.09. **Ground Water Surveys and Investigation.**— (i) The Ground Water Cell, continued to function as a Wing in the Department, under the supervision of the Additional Director of the Department, who was assisted by a Deputy Director, Chief Drilling Engineer, Chief Geophysicist and other staff. It comprised of geohydrological, geophysical and drilling sections, chemical laboratory, 3 divisional and 16 district offices, throughout the State.

(ii) An area of 13,195 Sq. Kms. was covered by geohydrogeological survey and 875 down and replerishment tests were carriedout to determine acquifier characteristics. 19,054 water level measurements were made on daily and monthly basis. 527 borewells drilled by this Department, Public Health Engineering Department and other agencies, were logged. 23,732 technical advice based on hydrological method were rendered for sinking of dug-wells, dug-cum-borewells, deepening of wells and borewells, etc., to Primary Land Development Banks, Public Health Engineering Department and other private agencies/individuals.

(iii) 3,926 depth probes were carried out and 1,764 sites were selected by electric resistivity method.

(iv) The chemical laboratories at Bangalore, Belgaum and Bellary, analysed 1,685 ground water as well as surface water samples.

(v) 322 surface borewells were drilled and 193 existing wells were revitalised. Yield testing of 756 surface borewells was carried out, to assess the yield and to make suitable recommendations on the selection of pumpsets. 7? slow-speed rigs were under operation during the year.

(vi) Detailed water balance studies in respect of 5 river basins were conducted. 4 reports pertaining to Groundwater studies were published during the year.

(vii) Under the Special Component Programme, for the benefit of Scheduled Castes/Tribes, 2,914 sites were selected by geohydrological and geophysical methods, for wells and borewells.

12.3. Department of Sericulture

12.3.01. Sericulture is an agro-based cottage industry providing gainful employment, mainly to the weaker sections of the society. The main functions of the Department of Sericulture are ; (i) to provide technical guidance in mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing and reeling ; (ii) introduction of improved variety of mulberry and high yielding races of silkworms ; (iii) production and supply of disease-free silkworm eggs ; (iv) extension, Chawki rearing and disease control ; (v) providing financial assistance to the sericulturists in the State ; and (vi) providing marketing facilities and regulation of marketing of cocoons, and silk yarn.

12.3.02. The Department was headed by a Director who was assisted at the headquarters by 7 Joint Directors, one Deputy Director, one Chief Economist, one Statistician, one Assistant Director, one Head Quarters Assistant and a few other Officers with supporting staff. At the Zonal and Divisional levels, he was assisted by Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors of Sericulture respectively and by the General Managers at Government Silk Filatures.

12.3.03. Sri S. S. Meenakshi Sundaram functioned as the Director during the year under report.

12.3.04. The budget allotment, expenditure and receipts, during the year were as shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Item*	*Budget Allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Receipts*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Plan	88.04	165.14	..
2.	Non-Plan	956.95	602.60	..
	Total	1,044.99	767.74	784.31

12.3.05. The area under mulberry, during the year under report, was 3.04 lakh acres, of which, an area of 1.43 lakh acres was irrigated and the rest was rainfed. The production of layings in all the grainages during the year had come down to 1651.22 lakhs, from 1660.25 lakhs in 1981-82. During the year, 342.28 lakh Kgs. of cocoons were transacted. 3,279 tonnes of raw silk was produced in the State accounting for about 60 per cent of production in the country. Of this, 2,623 tonnes were transacted through the Silk Exchange.

12.3.06. To maintain the purity of the seeds and to multiply the stock, 2 seed areas were being maintained. They were the Mysore Seed Area comprising Kunigal Taluk, Hebbur Hobli of Tumkur District and Magadi Taluk of Bangalore District and the Bivoltine seed area consisting of Anekal Taluk of Bangalore District and K. R. Pet Taluk of Mandya District. The production of Mysore and Bivoltine seed cocoons during the year were 1208.96 lakhs and 554.46 lakhs respectively. The disposal and reeling were respectively 7311.20 lakhs and 4778.76 lakhs of Mysore Seed cocoons and 444.40 lakhs and 110.06 lakhs of Bivoltine seed cocoons respectively.

12.3.07. 103 Silk Farms were functioning in the State, during the year under report. In these, breeders, stock was maintained and multiplied, mulbery cuttings were being maintained and supplied and training of farmers was being taken up. Besides, these Farms were also acting as demonstration units.

12.3.08. A World Bank Aided Project, with an outlay of Rs. 55.23 crores spread over a period of 5 years from April 1980 to March 1985 was under implementation in the State. The progress achieved under this project during the year was as mentioned here under :

(i) 3,237 hectares accounting for 77% of the targeted area of 4,200 hectares, was brought under new planta-

tion of M^5 Variety Mulberry. Mulberry replantation was also done on 2,468 hectares in the traditional area of the State, as against a target of 6,000 hectares.

(ii) 11 Model Chawki Rearing Centres were completed during the year. Besides continuing 900 Chawki Rearing Centres under communal hatcheries started during the first two years of the project, 256 Centres were started during the year 1982-83 taking the total number of Centres functioning in the State at the end of the year to 1,156. About 3.90 crore layings were brushed in these communal hatcheries, benefiting about 2.08 lakh sericulturists.

(iii) Eleven Cocoon marketing units were completed during the year. 35 Technical Service Centres were started during 1982-83, giving benefit to about 3.31 lakh sericulturists. A sum of Rs. 66.50 lakhs against a target of Rs. 183.10 lakhs was advanced for various purposes like plantation, purchase of equipment, construction of rearing houses and installation of cottage basin units.

12.3.09. Four Government Silk Filature Units at Kollegal, Mamballi, Santhermarhally and Chamarajanagar, continued to function during the year under report also. These were engaged in the production of raw-silk. Cocoons in required quantities for reeling purpose, were being purchased and supplied through the centralised Cocoon Purchasing Agency. Production of raw-silk during the year, by these units was 50,476 Kgs.

12.3.10. The Government Silk Twisting and Weaving Factory at Mudigundam was engaged in the production of twisted silk yarn and handloom silk fabrics. The silk required for twisting and weaving was being supplied from the Government Silk Filature, Kollegal. The production of twisted silk yarn and handloom Silk fabrics, during the year was 7,154 Kgs. and 34,546 metres.

12.3.11. Twenty one Silk Reelers' Industrial Co-operative Societies were catering to the credit requirements of small reelers. These Societies advanced loans to the tune

of Rs. 2.15 crores, for the purpose of working capital purchase of machinery, etc. 109 Sericulturists-cum-Farmers' Service Co-operative Societies, with a membership of 2.22 lakhs, which were catering to all types of credit requiremenst of the agriculturists in general and sericulturists in particular has advanced Rs. 12.62 crores by way of short, medium and long term loans, of which, Rs. 5.10 crores went to sericultural activities.

12.3.12. The National Co-operative Development Council, New Delhi, had sanctioned, upto the end of 1982-83, the establishment of 7 Grainage-cum-Chawki Rearing Cntres by the Sericulturists-cum-Farmers' Service Co-operative Societies. During the year, 6 such Societies were recommended for the establishment of Grainage-cum-Chawki Rearing Centres.

12.3.13. The National Credit Development Corporation sanctioned loans to 5 Silk Reelers' Industrial Co-operative Societies, for construction of godowns at the rate of Rs. 90,000 per Society and the Karnataka Government was giving a subsidy of 40%.

12.3.14. Karnataka Silk Marketing Board, which was organised to check wide fluctuations in the sale price of silk yarn, purchased 376 tonnes of silk, valued at Rs. 14.06 crores. 2,623 tonnes of raw silk valued at Rs. 9624.25 lakhs was transacted in the silk exchanges at Bangalore, Chikballapur, Ramanagaram and Kollegal which were established to put an end to the malpractices and exploitation by middlemen. A market fee of Rs. 122.48 lakhs was collected.

12.3.15. The Department arranged film shows, exhibitions, field days, study tours and seminars, etc., to promote sericultural development. The monthly bulletin "Reshme Krishi" was brought out regularly and educative discussions were broadcast over All India Radio, Bangalore, Dharwad, etc.

12.3.16. During the year under report, Rs. 78.30 crores worth dress material was exported, accounting for an increase of 13.82 per cent over that of last year.

12.4. Department of Stores Purchase

12.4.01. The Department was functioning as the purchasing agency on behalf of all the Government Departments, for procuring and supplying, well in time, the Stores requirements of various State Government Departments. The Department was purchasing the materials at the right time, at the right price and from right source.

12.4.02. The Department was a single unit Office, headed by a Director. He was assisted by 3 Assistant Directors, an Audit officer and other supporting staff. Two of the Assistant Directors on Technical side and the Audit Officer, were drawn from the Public Works and the State Accounts Departments, respectively. During the year under report, Sri H. K. Shivananda continued to function as the Director.

12.4.03. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year under reference was as furnished below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	*Category of posts*	*Posts sanctioned*	*Posts filled-in*			*S.C.*	*S.T.*
			Total	*Males*	*Females*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group A	1	1	1	..	..	..
2.	Group B	4	3	3	..	1	..
3.	Group C	72	58	39	19	6	2
4.	Group D	15	14	13	1	4	1
	Total	92	76	56	20	11	3

12.4.04. The expenditure and revenue realised by the Department during the year under report were Rs. 12.78 lakhs and Rs. 3.99 lakhs, respectively. The total Earnest

Money Deposit and Security Deposit received during the year was Rs. 27.52 lakhs and an amount of Rs. 23.00 lakhs was refunded towards Deposits.

12.4.05. There were 370 firms registered with Stores Purchase Department, during 1982-83. Orders worth Rs. 460.85 lakhs were placed during the year. The total purchase made by the Department including purchases on Rate Contract was of the value of Rs. 1740.90 lakhs.

12.4.06. The Department's services were also extended to other Statutory Bodies.

CHAPTER 13

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES SECRETARIAT

13.1. *Department of Arachaeology and Museums*

13.1.01. The Primary functions of this Department were :

(i) Maintenance of State protected monuments ;

(ii) Conducting explorations and excavations of historical sites/monuments ;

(iii) Conservation of monuments of historical importance ;

(iv) Conducting epigraphical survey work etc. ; and

(v) Maintenance of museums and antiquities.

13.1.02. The Director of Archaeology was the head of the Department. He was assisted by a few officers and other supporting staff. Most of the technical posts of the department were vacant during the year under report, as the proposed amendments to cadre and recruitment rules was not yet finalised. Dr. M. S. Nagaraja Rao was the Direct during the year 1982-83.

13.1.03. **Excavation.**—The following activities were carried out under the Hampi Ressurection Project :

(a) Excavation at the Nobleman's quarters in the Royal Residential Area of the City of Vijayanagar which was taken up during the year was completed. Necessary conservation works were also undertaken ;

(b) The exposure of the Virupaksha Bazaar was continued during the year under report ;

(c) Excavation of the burried temple of Nagareswara was completed and the same was exposed to view and necessary protective measures were taken.

13.1.04. **Conservation.**—(a) Conservation of Sri Channakeshwara temple at Hullekere, Arsikere taluk ; Kalimasjid at Laxmeswar, Shirahatti taluk, Dharwad district ; Kalleshwara temple atAralaguppe, Tiptur taluk, Tumkur District; and Raja's tomb at Mercara, Kodagu district, was continued during the current year also.

(b) The historic Wooden Palace of Shivappa Naika has been taken over to preserve it as an ancient monument as per the orders of the Government of Karnataka.

13.1.05. **Numismatics and Treasure Trove.**—During the year under report, a total of 427 coins, out of which 98 were Gold coins and 329 were Silver coins, were received by the Department under Karnataka Treasure Trove Act for verification. Many gold and silver ornaments received were also under study.

13.1.06. **Registration of Antiquities.**—The Implementation of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, has resulted in the registration of 4,114 antiquities, of which 2,261 were registered at Mysore, 1,471 at Shimoga and 382 at Dharwad.

13.1.07. **Creating awareness of Karnatakas' Heritage.**—In order create awareness of our heritage, several films were screened and lectures arranged. Guide service was also rendered to the visiting public at the following museums which were administered by this Directorate :

(1) Gvernment Musum, Bangalore,

(2) Venkatappa Art Gallery, Bangalore,

(3) Shreemanthi Bai Memorial Government Museum, Mangalore,

(4) Government Museum, Madikeri, Kodagu District,

(5) Kittur Rani Channamma Memorial Government Museum, Kittur, Belgaum District,

(6) Government Museum, Hassan,

(7) Government Museum, Shimoga,

(8) Government Museum, Gulbarga,

(9) Government Museum, Basavakalyan, Bidar District, and

(10) Local Antiquities Museum, Chitradurga.

13.1.08. **Administration of the Palace at Mysore.**— Under the administration of the Directorate, the Mysore Palace has become a Centre for Cultural activities. Dasara Festival was arranged, with Music concerts by eminent artists on all the 10 days of the celebrations. Thousands of visitors visited the Palace on all Sundays and General Holidays by paying a nominal admission fee.

13.2. Department of Public Instruction

13.2.01. Administration of Primary and Secondary education is the responsibility of this Department. In addition, the department is responsible for implementation of various schemes and other activities taken up for the development of Primary and Secondary education in the State.

13.2.02. The Commissioner for Public Instruction was the head of the department. At the State head-quarters he was assisted by the Director of Primary Education, Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Senior Assistant Directors and other Officers and supporting staff, at the Divisional Level by the Joint Directors and at the District Level by the Deputy Directors. There were in all 21 Educational Districts each headed by a Deputy Director and 190 Range Offices each headed by a Range Officer. Shri Philipose Mathai was the Commissioner for Public Instruction during the year under report.

13.2.03. **Pre-Primary Education.**—There were 3,416 Pre-Primary Schools in the State with an enrolment of 1,30,500 boys and 1,08,200 girls. The number of teachers in these Institutions totalled to 5,390.

13.2.04. **Primary Education.**—During the year under report, there were 23,359 Lower Primary Schools and 12,997 Higher Primary Schools and the corresponding enrolment was 16,17,130 with 9,06,383 boys and 7,10,747 girls and 35,38,685 with 20,26,549 boys and 15,12,136 girls respectively. The number of teachers was 1,13,329, the number at Lower Primary and Higher Primary Levels being 35,098 and 78,231 respectively.

13.2.05. Under the Census of Primary Education, 18,30,234 boys and 15,19,775 girls were enumarated. The enrolment was 17,31,688 boys and 14,28,761 girls. The percentage of enrolment to the total enumeration was 95. The percentages of enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were 12 and 2 respectively.

13.2.06. An expenditure of Rs. 59.9 lakhs was incurred for construction of 1,133 rooms under Tribal Welfare Programme.

13.2.p7. Schemes for improvement of enrolment were introduced during the year. A total amount of Rs. 14 lakhs was spent, benefiting 60,000 Scheduled Caste Girls all over the State. Free Text-Books and Uniforms worth Rs. 23 lakhs were distributed to 4.63 lakh Scheduled Castes and Tribes Children. The Midday Meals under CARE assistance were supplied to 11.33 lakh school going childern. Energy food was distributed to 2.90 lakh children by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 250.00 lakhs. 60 Central Kitchens and 50 Mini Central Kitchens were in operation and the beneficiaries were 5.1 lakhs.

13.2.08. Residential Schools for Scheduled Caste Girls coming from Rural Areas, were sanctioned at Mayakonda (Chitradurga District), Bagalkot (Bijapur District), Nanjangud (Mysore District) and at Gulbarga Town.

13.2.09. **Secondary Education.**—This consists of two levels i.e., High Schools and Composite Junior Colleges. The number of High Schools existing during the year in the

State was 2,640 and the number of composite Junior Colleges was 438. The enrolment in the High Schools was 7,51,301 and that in the composite Junior Colleges was 1,65,158. The number of teachers in the High Schools was 25,682 and the number in the Composite Junior Colleges was 7,440. Pension Benefit Scheme was extended to the retired employees of the Aided Schols also, during the year.

13.2.10. **Welfare Schemes.**—An amount of Rs. 4,93,512 was collected under 'Student Welfare Fund' and Rs. 1,88,947 was spent on various activities concerning the students. Under the 'Teachers Benefit Fund' contribution of Rs. 4,93,065 was collected. An amount of Rs. 4,46,143 was collected for 'National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare'. Financial aid amounting to Rs. 2,27,895 was extended to 705 teachers and their families as a measure of promoting their welfare.

13.3. Department of Pre-University Education

13.3.01. This Department was started in 1971, for implementing the National Policy of two-year Pre-University Education at the 10 + 2 stages. The syllabus of studies for this course has been evolved according to the National Programme. This has facilitated students in seeking admission to various universities in the State and the Country. The Department is also engaged in the preparation and standardisation of Text-Books suited to the prescribed syllabus. In order to conduct the Second Year Pre-University Examination, a separate Pre-University Board has also been established.

13.3.02. Sri S. P. Satish was the Director from 1st April 1982 and Sri Phillipose Mathai, held the post from 25th August 1982 upto the end of the year.

13.3.03. The total receipt and expenditure of the Department during the year under report were Rs. 12.88 lakhs and Rs. 143.94 lakhs respectively.

13.3.04. As at the end of the year under report, there were, in all, 652 Colleges with Pre-University Courses, of which 379 were Composite Junior Colleges (Upgraded High Schools), 79 Independent Junior Colleges and 194 Composite Colleges (i.e., First Grade Colleges with Pre-university Courses). While the Independent Junior Colleges were under the control of this Department, the Composite Junior Colleges and the Composite Colleges were under the Administrative Control of the Commissioner for Public Instruction and the Director of Collegiate Education, respectively. However, for purpose of curricula and examinations all the colleges were under the control of this Department.

13.3.05. During the year under report, the total enrolment in all the Pre-university Colleges was 2.91 lakhs, of which 1.74 lakhs was in the first year and 1.17 lakhs was in the second year.

13.3.06. During the year 1982-83, a total of 1.93 lakh students appeared for the second year Pre-University Examination, of whom, 1.29 lakh appeared for the April 1982 Session and 0.64 lakh appeared for the October 1982 Session. A total of 0.73 lakh students passed the examination, the percentage of passes thus being 37.82.

13.3.07. Several developmental programmes were taken up by the Department during the year under report. The progress under these programmes is briefly indicated below :

(i) The thirteen Text-Book Committees constituted during the earlier year, completed the work of revision of Text-Books on various subjects and languages ;

(ii) A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs was provided for giving specialised training to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(iii) Orientation training was given to post-graduate teachers for purposes of establishing a " Question Bank " in the Department ;

(iv) Arrangements were made for giving a two weeks' training to lecturers working in Composite Junior Colleges ;

(v) Grants for establishing book banks in the several colleges was enhanced from Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 5,000 per college ;

(vi) The Government Junior Colleges at Hosakote and Chikkanayakanahally were functioning in their own buildings. However, for completion of the pending construction works, an amount of Rs. 1.25 lakhs was provided for 1983-84 ;

(vii) In order to start the newly sanctioned Government Junior Colleges during 1983-84, at Ron and Pachapur, a sum of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was provided towards pay and allowances, etc. ;

(viii) A sum of Rs. 1.25 lakhs was provided for conducting, during 1983-84, a State Level Competition to students of Independent Junior Colleges ;

(ix) Arrangement for payment of honorarium to lecturers for valuation of April 1982 and October 1982 examination papers, at the valuation centres and honorarium was paid accordingly. For the first time, medical facilities were also provided to the lecturers at the valuation centres.

13.4. Department of Collegiate Education

13.4.01. The main responsibilities of this Department were to provide for Higher General Education in liaison with the Universities in the State. It was also responsible for administering the Government Colleges in the State and for administering the grant-in-aid code in respect of Aided Private Colleges. Only Degree Colleges in Science, Arts, Commerce, Home Science and Law came under the purview of this Department.

13.4.02. The Department was headed by a Director, who was assisted by Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors

Accounts Officers and other supporting staff at the head-quarters. There were 3 Regional Offices at Bangalore, Mysore and Dharwad each headed by a Deputy Director. There were 37 Government Colleges and 184 Private Aided Colleges each headed by a Principal, who happened to be the senior most of the teaching staff in that college. Dr. P. Selvi Das continued to be the Director during the year under report.

13.4.03. The total sanctioned staff-strength of the Department, including the colleges, as at the end of 1982-83 was 3,525. The number in position was 2,101, of which 206 belonged to Scheduled Castes and 66 belonged to Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, there were 12,161 persons working in the 184 Private Colleges, of which 514 belonged to Scheduled Castes and 106 to Scheduled Tribes.

13.4.04. The receipts and expenditure of the Department during 1982-83 were Rs. 31.46 lakhs and Rs. 2052.88 lakhs respectively.

13.4.05. Major developments/high lights of work done during the year 1982-83 were as indicated below:

(i) A total of 124 Gazetted Lecturers were appointed during the year, thus augmenting, the teaching facilities in the Government Colleges;

(ii) A number of promotions of teaching and non-teaching staff were effected. Important among these was the promotion of Superintendents as Registrars (in the colleges with student strength of more than 1,000) in the up-graded posts, for augmenting the administrative work in these colleges;

(iii) All the 184 aided/private colleges in the State were brought under the Salary Grant Scheme, and 100% salary grants were given to these colleges.

(iv) A total amount of Rs. 67.53 lakhs was distributed as several types of Scholarships, of which National

Merit Scholarships amounted to Rs. 41.45 lakhs, National Loan Scholarships to Rs. 22.03 lakhs, National Scholarship to children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers to Rs. 1.04 lakhs and Hindi Scholarship, to students from Non-Hindi States for Post-Matric studies in Hindi to Rs. 3.01 lakhs ;

(v) There were 5,823 cases for recovery of loan scholarships, the total demand being Rs. 116.34 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 2.74 lakhs was collected during the year in respect of 97 cases. As at the end of the year, there were 5,920 cases (including fresh cases) for recovery of Rs. 113.57 lakhs.

13.5. Department of Technical Education

13.5.01. The main responsibility of this Department was: (i) Administration, Supervision, Control and Development of the Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics and (ii) Selection and allotment of students for admission to Government and Aided Engineering colleges as per rules in force. It was also responsible for formulation of new study courses, in various branches of Engineering.

13.5.02. Sri D. K. Satyanarayana Shetty assumed charge on 13th April 1982 and continued as the Director of Technical Education and the Ex-offices Chairman of the Board of Technical Examinations. The Director was assisted by two Joint Directors, three Deputy Directors, one Administrative Officer, one Engineering Liaison Officer, two Accounts Officers and other supporting Officers and staff, at the State Head Quarters.

13.5.03. The sanctioned staff strength of the Department, as at the end of 1982-83, was 2,752. The number of persons in position was 2,420, of whom 372 were Scheduled Castes and 32 were Scheduled Tribes.

13.5.04. The budget allotment for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 710.51 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 698.51 lakhs.

13.5.05. During the year under report, two more Engineering Colleges and four Polytechnics were started in the private sector. In all, there were 98 Technical Institutions in the State under the supervision of the Director of Technical Education.

13.5.06. During the year 1982-83, the process of selection of students for admission to B.E. and allotment of courses in Government and Aided (80% of the seats) Engineering Colleges in the State was computerised for the first time. Merit list under different reservations on the basis of students' performance in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics in II Year P.U.C. examination was got prepared, through the Government Computer Centre.

The details of intake capacity, admissions and enrolment at degree, diploma and secondary levels (Junior Technical Schools) during the year 1982-83 were as follows :

Sl. No.	*Level of Institutions*	*No. of Institutions*	*Sanctioned intake*	*Actual admission*	*Total enrolme nt*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Degree	44	10,962	10,671	35,111
2.	Diploma	47	6,390	6,135	14,798
3.	Secondary (Junior Technical Schools).	6	360	370	987

Note : Excludes one post diploma Institution at LRDE

13.5.07. A sum of Rs. 18.65 lakhs was spent towards scholarships under different heads, *viz.*, General, Defence, Political etc., during 1982-83. The students benefited by scholarships, etc., is indicated in the table below :

Sl. No.	*Category of concession*	*Number of students benefited*		
		Degree	*Diploma*	*I.T.S.*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Scholarships	849	1,947	15
2.	Free-ships	276	8	..
3.	Stipend	..	102	987

Apart from the above concessions, students belonging to socially and economically weaker sections, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other Backward Community students were awarded scholarships by the Department of Social Welfare. National loans scholarships were awarded by the Directorate of Collegiate Education and Merit-*cum*-Means scholarships were awarded by Government of India.

13.5.08. During 1982-83 the following Plan Schemes were continued :

(i) Scheme for Consolidation and Development of Government and Aided Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics ;

(ii) Scheme for Modernisation of Laboratories and Workshops of Government and Aided Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics ; and

(iii) Special Component Scheme for SC and ST Students Studying in Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.

13.5.09. An Apprenticeship Training Programme in collaboration with the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Government of India, for unemployed degree and diploma holders in Engineering and Technology was taken up during this year. Under this, of the 1,780 placements located, 1,300 were filled up.

13.5.10. During the year under report, the following new courses were introduced in three Polytechnics and four Engineering Colleges of the State :—

(i) Diploma Course in Automobile Technology ;

(ii) Diploma Course in Architecture ;

(iii) Diploma Course in Commercial Practices ;

(iv) Degree Course in Instrumentation Technology and Computer Science Engineering ;

(v) Degree Course in Automobile and Industrial Production Engineering ;

(vi) Degree Course in Architecture and Industrial Production Engineering ;

(vii) Degree Course in Architecture, Production Engineering, Ceramic and Cement Technology.

13.5.11. Approval was also received from Government of India to start Post-Graduate Courses, in Construction Technology and Industrial Electronics', in Jayachamarajendra College of Engineering, Mysore and BMS College of Engineering, Bangalore respectively.

13.5.12. Under direct Central Assistance Scheme, grants amounting to Rs. 18 lakhs was given to Engineering Colleges and Polytechnic Institutions, for modernisation of Laboratory Equipment, development of Computer, etc.

13.5.13. Twelve new programmes, under Supervisory Development and Induction Programmes, were taken up and 300 trainees participated in these programmes. Alongwith this, a 'Career Guidence Programme' for the benefit of final year students of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics was undertaken and 500 students participated in this.

13.5.14. During 1982-83, construction of buildings for (a) Women's Polytechnic at Mangalore, (b) Polymer Technology and Chemical Engineering Blocks at Karnataka Polytechnic, Mangalore were completed. Sanction was accorded for construction of buildings for specialised courses at J.C. Polytechnic, Bangalore.

13.5.15. During 1982-83, 295 teachers of Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics availed various teachers' training facilities.

13.6. National Cadet Corps

13.6.01. The main objectives of the Department of National Cadet Corps were to develop qualities of leadership, comradeship and character among the student community and to create a force of disciplined and trained manpower to assist the nation in times of National Emergency.

13.6.02. The Department was headed by a Director, who was assisted by a Group Commander, Unit-Commanders and Service-Officers.

13.6.03. There were 36 Units under Army Wing and the number of Cadets enrolled in Senior Division was 23,960 and in Junior Division 22,200. 5,966 Senior Division Cadets and 3,615 Junior Division Cadets attended the Annual Training Camps. There were large number of volunteers for attending mountaineering course, sailing, rockclimbing, trekking expeditions and para training courses.

13.6.04. There were 6 Units under Naval Wing and number of cadets enrolled under Senior Division was 1,200 and 7,550 in Junior Division. 349 Senior Division Cadets and 1,196 Junior Division Cadets attended the Annual Training Camps. Cadets showed keen interest in boat pulling/cailing, range firing camps, adventure training, ship-modelling and attachment with ships.

13.6.05. There were five Units under Air Wing in the State during the year with 1,000 Senior Division Cadets and 6,150 Junior Division Cadets. One training camp was conducted in which 1,282 cadets participated.

13.6.06. There were 4 Units under Girls Division with a strength of 1,800 Senior Cadets and 4,500 Junior Cadets. The girl cadets showed keen interest in first-aid/home-nursing training, signal training, para training, range classification, adventure training and social service activities. 482 Senior Wing Cadets and 784 Junior Wing Cadets attended the Annual Training Camps.

13.6.07. The number of cadets detailed for camps organised by the Central Government like advance leadership camp, basic leadership camp, vayu sainik camp, rockn climbing training camp, were 738 during 1982-83.

13.6.08. The number of cadets detailed for Republic Day Camp drawn from all the Wings, viz., Army, Navy, Air and Girls were 95 during the year under report.

13.7. Department of Youth Services and Sports

13.7.01. The objective of this Department was to provide encouragement to youth in sports and recreation activities and at the same time channelise the inherent energies of the rural youth in the right direction. The Department combined both youth welfare and sports programmes, catering to the needs of rural and urban people. Karnataka has been in the forefront in sports and games in the National level and International level.

13.7.02. A sum of Rs. 43.80 lakhs under 'Plan' and Rs. 136.00 lakhs under 'Non-Plan' was alloted for 1982-83, out of which Rs. 115.46 lakhs was spent.

13.7.03. The major achievements of the Department during the year were as follows :

(i) A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was released for conducting State level, Divisional level, District level and Taluk level Youth rallies ;

(ii) There was a scheme for construction of stadiums in the districts and a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was released for that purpose. The construction work was nearing completion in the districts of Bidar, Shimoga, Mandya, Raichur, Tumkur, Kolar, Hassan, Mangalore and Belgaum and it was in progress in Hoskote (Bangalore District), Chitradurga, Kodagu, Chikmagalur, Bellary, Bijapur, Karwar and Gulbarga. Construction work of a sports complex at Mysore was also in progress ;

(iii) A Rs. 45 lakh Project for construction of a Students' Service Centre, with a seating capacity of 850 seats, was under progress ;

(iv) A budget provision of Rs. 90,000 was made for training the rural youth leaders ;

(v) In order to provide employment to the unemployed graduates to work as volunteers, a stipend of Rs. 200 p.m. was paid to each. Only a limited number of unemployed graduates were employed under this scheme and a budget provision Rs. 2 lakhs was made for this scheme ;

(vi) Boys and girls studying in various Educational Institutions who had secured places in the State and the National meets were awarded scholarships. The beneficiaries under this Scheme were 204 ;

(vii) Financial assistance was rendered to Sports Associations to conduct Championships for participation in National Level Sports and for conducting Coaching Camps prior to such National Level Meets. The grant-in-aid amount released was Rs. 9.4 lakhs.

13.8. Karnataka State Archives Department

13.8.01. The main functions of the Department of Archives were acquisition of papers of historical and administrative value, their scientific preservation and reproduction of old records.

13.8.02. The Department was headed by a Director who was assisted by 5 Group A Officers, 14 Group B Officers, 29 Group 'C' Officers and 37 group 'D' Officers during the year under report.

13.8.03. A budget provision of Rs. 11,20,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 was made under non-plan and plan schemes respectively.

13.8.04. The main activities/achievements of the Department during the year were as shown below :

(i) Private records of Sri D. N. Krishnaiah of Coorg, Sri Sahukar Channiah, Hon'ble Justice Sri S. S. Malimath, Sri Mukunda Rao (Satyavadi Newspaper), Sri N. D. Shanker Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda, Sri M. A. Parashuram,

letters of correspondence of late Sri Mahadevappa Rampure of Gulbarga, Sri Tekur Subramanyam, M. P. from Bellary, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, late B.N. Datar, Union Minister, Sri B. J. Keshava Iyengar, Ex-Chief Secretary of Mysore, and Sri Kengal Hanumanthaiah, former Chief Minister of Mysore were acquired. Newspaper files of "Sadhvi" "Panchacharya Prabha', "Kannada Vritha", "Vijaya', and "Karnataka Kesari" were acquired for Micro-filming.

13.8.05. Four Exhibitions of Historical Documents were held at Mangalore, Gulbarga and Bangalore (two), which were well attended by the people.

13.8.06. Public records from Secretariat Departments were received and restored. 1,800 old books, gazettes, old documents were got bound.

13.9. Directorate of Kannada and Culture

13.9.01. The main objectives of the Directorate of Kannada and Culture were to : (i) assist the development of Kannada literature; (ii) Promote the use of Kannada as official language; (iii) Publish books pertaining to administration in the Kannada language; and (iv) Give encouragement to Kannada based literature, art, culture and music.

13.9.02. Sri N. N. Katavi, I.A.S., was the Director during the year under report. There were four Divisional level offices each under the administrative control of Deputy Director. There were 19 District level offices each headed by an Assistant Director. The 'Ravindra Kala Kshetra" was also under the administrative control of this Directorate.

13.9.03. The total sanctioned strength of this Directorate at the end of the year was 164 and the number of staff in position was 136, of whom 112 were males and 24 females.

13.9.04. The Budget allotment and expenditure of the Directorate for the year were as follows :

(Rs In lakhs)

Particulars	*Plan*	*Non-Plan*	*Total*
1	2	3	4
Allotment	96.16	35.00	131.16
Expenditure	80.00	23.98	103.98

13.9.05. The highlights of the activities/achievements of this Directorate during the year were :

(i) An intensive drive was organised to train officers/officials in the use of Kannada in Administration. Accordingly, during 1982-83, training was imparted to 431 Gazetted Officers, 489 Prosecutors, 59 Secretariat Staff, 26 Taluk Level Officials and 18 Judicial Staff ;

(ii) 1,240 Non-Kannadigas were taught to read and write Kannada Language ;

(iii) During 1982-83, 43 Departmental Directories were translated and 5 of them have been sent for Printing in the Government Press. 5,000 copies of 'Kacheri Kaipidi' have been supplied to various departments and 10,000 more were under print ;

(iv) A scheme to translate 25 books of Judiciary Department was under-taken. Translation of four volumes of 'India Gazetteer' was taken up ;

(v) Job-typing subsidy was sanctioned to two unemployed Kannada Typists/Stenographers ;

(vi) A Scholarship of Rs. 50 per month was sanctioned to 174 students, who had opted for Kannada Medium in Degree Level ;

(vii) A grant of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned for the preparation of fifth volume of Kannada-Kannada Dictionary. Another Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned for the preparation of Tulu Language Dictionary ;

(viii) State awards to the tune of Rs. 1.5 lakhs was distributed to 25 individuals who had served the cause of Development of Kannada ;

(ix) An honorarium of Rs. 250 each per month for 110 artists and Rs. 500 each per month for 43 artists was distributed during the year under report.

13.10. Department of Mining Education

13.10.01. The Department of Mining Education was in-charge of Mining Education. The School of Mines, KGF, was started in 1957-58 with the object of imparting training in mining and mine surveying to candidates selected on All-India basis, preference being given to students from Karnataka.

13.10.02. Sri K. S. Ananthaswamy continued to be incharge of the post of Deputy Director-cum-Principal of the School till 5th September 1982 and Sri N. Jayaraman took charge of the post of Deputy Director-cum-Principal from 6th September 1982.

13.10.03. Out of 342 applications received for admission to the school, 60 candidates were selected and admitted to the first year Diploma in Mining and Mine Surveying Course.

13.10.4. The performance of the students in the examination during the year was as follows :

Year	*Strength*	*Number appeared for examination*	*Number passed*
1	2	3	4
I Year	152	148	64
II Year	78	78	73
III Year	46	46	46

13.10.05. The Bharat Gold Mines, Ltd., continued their co-operation in extending suitable facilities for practical training.

13.10.06. An amount of Rs. 4,81,000 was sanctioned to the School under Non-Plan.

13.11. Government Flying Training School

13.11.01. The objective of the Government Flying Training School is to create air-mindedness among the youth of the State and to provide flying training to Indian and Foreign Nationals to become professional pilots. Besides this, the Department also gives flying training to cadets of N.C.C. Airwing, conducts flights to M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore to test the Radar Equipment manufactured by them, and joy fiights to the benefit of public in different parts of the State.

13.11.02. The Department was headed by a Principal. The post was held either by the Chief Flying Instructor or Chief Aircraft Maintenance Engineer. Sri B. S. Jayadev held the post of Principal upto 31st January 1983 and thereafter Sri S. M. Patil held the post.

13.11.03. During 1982-83, a total number of 58 posts were sanctioned to this Department.

13.11.04. The revenue and expenditure of the Department, during 1982-83, were Rs. 4.20 lakhs and Rs. 10.09 lakhs respectively.

13.11.05. During the year under reference, flying training was imparted to (i) the Cadets of N.C.C. Airwing, (ii) the Youths of the State to qualify for issue of private Pilot Licence and Commercial Pilot Licence, (iii) those engaged in hobby flying, that is, to (a) Private Pilot Licence holders, (b) Non-subsidised Private Pilot Licence holders and (c) ommercial Pilot Licence holders, (iv) Licence holders for renewal of Private Pilot Licence/Commercial Pilot Licence and ALTP Licences. Special fiights for publicity and advertisements were also conducted during the year.

13.11.06. The following table indicates the number of persons trained and licences awarded during 1982-83:

For issue of PPL and CPL	*Renewal of PPL and CPL*	*NCC Cadets*	*Post PPL*	*Total*	*Licence Obtained*
1	2	3	4	5	6
8	28	10	29	75	7

Note.—P.P.L. = Private Pilot Licence.
C P.L. = Commercial Pilot Licence.

13.11.07. During the last quarter of the year under report, 6 candidates who had completed their Diploma in Aircraft Maintenance Engineering were admitted to the Department to undergo practical training for a period of 6 months. The candidates, after the training, will be eligible for appearing to the Aircraft Maintenance Engineering Examination, conducted by the Director-General of Civil Aviation to obtain Aircraft Maintenance Engineer's Licence.

13.11.08. The prototype Pushpak Aircraft, given by H.A.L. as a gift to this Department, which was in salvage condition was rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 61,000 and airworthiness certificate was obtained.

13.11.09. During the year 1982-83, the department was allotted 1200 hours of subsidised flying by the Director General of Civil Aviation. The number of hours flown by different aircrafts was 1,514.

13.11.10. Joy flights of 5 minutes duration were conducted for seven days during the Dasara Festivities at Mysore. 1348 persons availed of this entertainment provided at Rs. 27 per flight. The revenue realised by the department was Rs. 36 thousands.

13.12. Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications

13.12.01. The Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications, was basically a service department which caters to the printing needs and stationery requirements of all Government Departments as well as the Governor's Secretariat, Public Service Commission, High Court of Karnataka and several Autonomous Bodies in the State. The main objeitive of the Department was to ensure timely supply of (i) all Government Publications, Periodicals, Gazette, Forms and Registers, etc., (ii) all stationery articles including Kannada typewriters and duplicators, (iii) National Text Books to the student population at rates accessible to the common man.

13.12.02. This Department was headed by a Director with headquarters at Bangalore. Sri D. Narasimhiah was the Director during the year under report. The Director was assisted by a Joint Director, a Senior Deputy Director, four Deputy Directors (Technical), a Deputy Director (Administration) and thirteen Assistant Directors (both technical and non-technical) and other supporting staff. The total number of staff during the year was 1,802. The Department had its Central Press located at Bangalore and other branches in Dharwad, Gulbarga, Madikeri and the High Court Press. 19 District Text-Book Depots were also functioning for effective distribution of Nationalised Books.

13.12.03. An expenditure of Rs. 4.78 crores was incurred by the Department during the year under report.

13.12.04. The main items of work turned out by the Department during the year were :

(a) **Printing Section.**--The Printing Section constitutes the major wing in the department. The out-turn of the work in the different presses is indicated below :

Sl. No.	Press	Books bound (in 000s)	Impressions printed (in lakhs)	Lottery Tickets printed (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Central Press, Bangalore	5,990	1,099	814.00
2.	Branch Press, Dharwad	..	232	..
3.	Branch Press, Gulbarga	377	230	..
4.	Branch Press, Madikeri	306	141	..
5.	High Court Press	505	32	..
	Total	7,178	1,734	814.00

Besides, several other items of work like type-casting, preparation of blocks, hand numbering, etc., were also attended to ;

(b) **Weekly Gazette.**—52 Weekly Gazettes were printed and issued during the year. Besides, 639 extra-ordinary Gazettes were also printed during the year under report ;

(c) Revenue collection and subscription to Weekly Gazette and the details of the notification printed during the year were as follows :

Sl.No.	Particulars	English	Kannada	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	No. of Notifications printed ..	11,768	5,909	17,677
2.	No. of Land Acquisition Notifications published.	2,245	..	2,245
3.	Receipts (Rupees) ..	1,14,652	..	1,14,652
4.	Subscription Charges to Gazette. (Rupees)	3,91,241	12,790	4,04,031

13.13. Department of Adult Education

13.13.01. The main objective of the Department was to implement the Adult Literacy Programme which aimed at extending educational facilities to the illiterate persons in the age group 15-35 years and the specific objective for 1980-85 (VI Plan) was to cover at least 90% of the illiterates

in this group. The programme also aimed at creating an awareness among these people about their rights and obligations, to provide functional literacy and to establish mutually supporting linkages in the various developmental programmes, under the Minimum Needs Programme, through the education of these target groups.

13.13.02. Smt. B. Ahalia Achaia held the post of the Director upto the beginning of March 1983 and Sri K. Shantayya took charge as Director in the month of March 1983. The Director was assisted by the Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and supporting staff at the headquarters.

13.13.03. The total sanctioned-strength for the department was 340. The number of personnel in position was 259, of which 34 officials belonged to Scheduled Castes and 7 belonged to Scheduled Tribes.

13.13.04. The budgetary provision under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Plan Schemes was Rs. 176 lakhs, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 165 lakhs was incurred during the year under report.

13.13.05. During the year under report, 7,394 new Adult Literacy Centres were started with an enrolment of 2.18 lakhs. Of these, 4,748 Centres with an enrolment of 1.40 lakhs completed the 10-month programme during 1982-83. Of the total enrolment in these Centres, Scheduled Castes numbered 0.37 lakh and Scheduled Tribes 0.07 lakh. An evaluation of the learners' attainment revealed that of the 1.40 lakh enrolled, 0.95 lakh had been made literate. Of those who were made literate 0.20 lakh were Scheduled Castes and 0.05 lakh were Scheduled Tribes. The success rate in making the adults literate thus works out to 67.84 per cent.

13.13.06. During 1982-83, the 'Shramik Vidyapeeth' Bangalore, continued to function under this Directorate. The Vidyapeeth continued to conduct Polyvalent Adult

Education to various categories of urban and industrial workers, like wardboys and ayahs in Government hospitals, mahila pourakarmiks, bus conductors, metal cutters, cobblers, library and laboratory assistants, etc. Several film shows were also arranged for the benefit of these persons.

13.14. Department of Translation

13.14.01. The main function of the Department of Translation was to translate all State and Central Acts, Bills, Ordinances, Statutory rules, Notifications, Call attention notices, etc., from English to Kannada. In the wake of the Government's decision to switch over to Kannada as the official language of the State at all levels of administration, it was called upon to attend to the translation of orders, notifications, forms, registers, standing orders, etc., to Kannada version.

13.14.02. Sri S. N. Kodkani was the Director during the year under report with Head Quarters at Bangalore. The staff in position during the year was 57 as against the sanctioned staff-strength of 74, of whom 8 belonged to Scheduled Castes.

13.14.03. An expenditure of Rs. 12.3 lakhs was incurred during the year 1982-83.

13.14.04. The following were the main achievements of this Department :

(a) 8 Central Acts consisting of 109 pages were translated ;

(b) 2 State Ordinances, 36 State Bills and 22 State Acts consisting of 666 pages were translated into Kannada.

13.15. Department of State Educational Research and Training

13.15.01. The Department of State Educational Research and Training has the main objective of effecting

improvement in the quality of school education, by bringing all the academic units of the Department of Public Instruction, under one control.

13.15.02. The Department was having only headquarters setup at Bangalore, with Director as the head of the Department. He was assisted by a few officers, with supporting staff. During the year under report, the following persons functioned as the Directors of the Department :

(i) Sri S. P. Satish : from 1st April 1982 to 17th June 1982 ;

(ii) Sri Raghavendra Rao : from 18th June 1982 to 23rd August 1982 ;

(iii) Sri K. K. Veerappa : from 24th August 1982 to 31st October 1982 ;

(iv) Sri M. P. Manjunath : from 1st November 1982 to 3rd March 1983 ; and

(v) Sri V. Krishna Setty : from 4th March 1983 to 31st March 1983.

13.15.03. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year 1982-83, was as given below :

(No.)

Sl. No.	*Category of posts*	*Posts sanctioned*	*Posts filled-in*			*S.C.*	*S.T.*
			Total	*Males*	*Females*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	11	7	3	4	..	..
2.	Group 'B'	23	21	15	6	..	1
3.	Group 'C'	61	57	47	10	1	..
4.	Group 'D'	33	33	33	..	1	..
	Total	128	118	98	20	2	1

13.15.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department for the year under report were :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*Budget Allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3	4
1.	Plan	7.05	6.25
2.	Non-plan	18.91	18.52
	Total	25.96	24.77

13.15.05. The Department was having the following specialised wings to cater to the needs of the academic community :

(i) The State Institute of Education,
(ii) The State Institute of Science,
(iii) The Educational and Vocational Guidance Bureau,
(iv) The Evaluation Unit,
(v) The Audio-visual Education Unit,
(vi) The Educational Technology Cell,
(vii) The Teacher Education Section, and
(viii) The Text Book Unit.

The functions and achievements of these wings during the year under reference, were as given in the following paragraphs.

(i) The State Institute of Education—

The unit was functioning to bring in qualitative improvement in Primary as well as Teachers' Education, in the State. For this, various publications and periodicals like, 'Teacher Education', 'Prathamika Shikshaka', were published and distributed to the Institutions, free of cost.

Under this unit, the following UNICEF assisted projects were functioning :

(a) UNICEF assisted Education project on developmental motivities in community education (Project III) launched during 1977, was having 5 Community Centres each in the districts viz., (1) Coorg, (2) Dakshina Kannada, (3) Bidar, (4) Chitradurga and (5) Tumkur, and imparting education through various community activities to the Children and others of both sexes, upto the age of 33 years ;

(b) Primary Education Curriculum Renewal (PECR) Project II, aimed at developing innovative curriculum catering to the educational needs of different groups of children, particularly of the disadvantaged section of the society and thereby reduce wastage and stagnation at primary level ;

(c) The Department had taken up the Non-formal education programme for the children of age group 10-13, for implementation during the year under report. The purpose of this programme was to enable the dropout children in this group and also those who will not have attended the school, (literates) to acquire general knowledge relating to programmes in science and other fields, thereby making them to mould their future lives and becoming good and useful citizens.

(d) The Upgraded School System Project upto VI Standard level was introduced in 119 Rural Government Primary Schools in the State, for evolving a new technique of learning and to reduce the problems of wastage and stagnation. The scheme covered 28,000 Primary School Children.

(ii) Education and Vocational Guidance Bureau

The Bureau continued functioning during the year, to give Educational and Vocational information to the students in High Schools and Teachers' Training Institutions. 17

Institutions were visited and they were given the necessary information. Orientation Programmes of two days and fifteen days were arranged for High School Head Masters and Secondary School Teachers, respectively, in which, 31 Head Masters and 36 Teachers had participated.

(iii) State Evalution Unit—

The Unit had organised 2 evaluation workshops of 6 days' duration each, at Gulbarga and Kudige, for the development of question items in five subjects for VII Standard. Similarly, 2 more workshops were arranged at Raichur for developing diagnostic tests for V and VIII Standards.

(iv) Population Education Unit—

The main functions of the Unit were conducting activities for developing integrated curriculum for I to X Standards, T.C.H. and so on, preparation and printing of learning materials in population education, based on the integrated curriculum and preparation of Teacher Guides at Primary and Secondary levels. The Unit organised training programmes for the personnel of different categories of the Department of Public Instruction, for the implementation of the Population Education Project, throughout the State. A State Level Steering Committee, an Advisory Body, was reviewing the progress of the project and issuing necessary guidance for speedy implementation of the project. As per the Programmes of the Project, the training of Primary and Secondary School teachers was decentralised and was entrusted to Deputy Directors of Public Instruction at the District Level and to the Selected Teachers' Training Institutions.

(v) State Institute of Science—

With a view to encourage creativity in Science at High Schools, Science Exhibitions were conducted at District as well as State levels. 600 teachers and 1,200 students had participated through displaying about 1,000 exhibits. First

five prize winners of the District Level Science Fair were invited to participate in the State Level Science Fair. The best among the State Level participants were selected to the Southern India Science Fair. The State Institute of Science was awarded the rolling shield instituted by the Andhra Pradesh Science Council, for having won the maximum number of prizes among the States which had participated.

The Institute made arrangements to carryout Science activities in the villages, through acquiring mobile science van. 471 primary school teachers were trained intensively in conducting science experiments and the number of students benefited under this programme was more than 15,734. Fifty four teachers at Secondary Level were given orientation programmes in Modern Mathematics. The Institute in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Science, was conducting In-service Training for Secondary School Teachers in Science and Mathematics.

Workshops were conducted in various fields like Child Media concept for learning mathematics, guided studies for enabling students to obtain self-guidance, integrated teaching techniques, etc., which benefited a number of teachers. Two programmes of critical enquiry on the methodology of teaching were conducted for 51 teachers.

A State Level Seminar on " Communication To-day and Tommorrow " was conducted for Secondary School students, giving opportunity to two schools from each district, for purpose of participation.

The best two prize winners were sent to participate in the National Level Seminar at New Delhi. A student from Karnataka was awarded a prize in the National Level Seminar.

The Orientation Training Centre of the department imparted training in practical work, lesson planning, demonstration, etc., in the field of science to Primary School

teachers of the State. Seven batches of teachers were trained during the year under report. The training was given for 30 days and generally 40 teachers were trained in each batch.

(vi) Education Technology Cell—

Orientation Training Programme in Educational Broadcast for 92 High School teachers of Raichur and Uttara Kannada districts and for 54 Primary School teachers, was conducted. Audio tapes in Kannada were produced for the purpose of training.

Besides, the following institutions continued to function in the State, under the control of the Department ;

(a) Two Teachers' Training Centres one each at Dharwad and Vidyanagar, for imparting training to the Primary School Teachers, in various subjects ;

(b) Seven English Language Teaching Centres, for imparting training to such of the Primary and Secondary School teachers handling English subject ;

(c) Seven Pre-Vocational Training Centres for imparting Vocational Education to Children, who have passed IV standard.

(vii) Audio-Visual Education Unit—

For effective teaching of the revised syllabus in the Schools, 200 educational films in 16 mm at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs were purchased for circulation among all the Audio Visual Education Centres in the State. In order to bring back old films to normaley, technical measures at a cost of about Rs. 25,000 were also taken up. For the benefit of Audio-Visual Education Technologists, preparations were made to conduct 'Techncal Training Programmes'.

13.16. Department of Public Libraries

13.16.01. The Department of Public Libraries provides library service to the general public both in urban and rural

parts of the State. The Department consisted of a State Central Library at Bangalore, which acted as a reservoir of books and periodicals, for the 10 City Central Libraries and 19 District Central Libraries in the State. The function of the State Library are to build up an exhaustive collection of all publications—official and non-official in the State, maintenance of reference section, serving as the main centre of inter-library loan, provision of library facilities for the physically handicapped and preparation of bibliographies of books, etc.

13.16.02. The State Librarian was the head of the Department with Head Quarters at Bangalore. A City Central Library for each of the principal cities in the State having a population of more than one lakh has been sanctioned. During the year under report, 10 City Central Libraries were functioning at Bangalore, Mangalore, Hubli-Dharwad, Belgaum, Mysore, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Shimoga, Bijapur and Hassan. District Central Libraries for each of the 19 revenue districts were also functioning.

13.16.03. As against the sanctioned staff-strength of 1,071, the number of staff in position during the year was 996, of whom 84 belonged to Scheduled Castes and 16 belonged to Scheduled Tribes.

13.16.04. During the year under report, the Library Cess collected amounted to Rs. 62.00 lakhs. The grants sanctioned to various District Library Authorities for the year 1982-83 was Rs. 21.20 lakhs.

13.16.05. The total number of books and periodicals received during the year were 2,480 and 30 respectively. There was special braillie collection to cater the blind persons. The total collection of braillie books and periodicals were 650 and 60 respectively.

With a view to promote the publications of Kannada Books and also to give due recognition to the outstanding

local authors, a special programme was introduced to purchase 100 copies of each title of books, which had won awards in the State.

During the year under report, the number of titles purchased was 9,016 involving an expenditure of Rs. 0.84 lakh.

13.17. Department of Vocational Education

13.17.01. The Department of Vocational Education came into existence in July 1977, for the implementation of the Scheme of Vocationalisation of Education at + 2 level in the 10 + 2 + 3 pattern of Education in accordance with the Government of India pattern. The main object of this Department is the establishment of close links between the education and employment. After the completion of the secondary education, many students like to enter the field of work due to lack of facilities for continuing their studies in colleges and other institutions. For such students vocational education is arranged in the areas of Agriculture, Industry, Trade, Commerce, Medicine, Public Health, etc.

13.17.02. The Department was headed by a Director. with Bangalore as Head-Quarters assisted by 5 Deputy Directors of Vocational Education, each at Bangalore, Mangalore, Dharwar, Raichur and Shimoga to look after the vocationalisation of education in the districts under them. This Directorate works under the control of the Commissioner for Public Instructions, Karnataka, Bangalore.

13.17.03. The State Government also constituted a Committee called 'State Council of Vocational Education' in 1978, which was reconstituted in 1980. The functions of the State Council were as follows :—

(a) to evolve norms for the conduct of examinations for vocational education ;

(b) to frame and approve Regulations, Syllabi, etc., for the examinations; and

(c) to award Diplomas to students who complete the examination and the training prescribed.

13.17.04. Sri Raghavendra Rao functioned as the Director of this Department, during the year under report.

13.17.05. As against the sanctioned strength of 38, the number of staff in position was 33, of whom 6 were SCs. and STs.

13.17.06. During the year under report, 179 different courses were in operation in 100 institutions. The number of enrolment in these courses stood at 3,668, covering all the 19 districts.

The details regarding the number of students who appeared for the Final and Supplementary Examinations during 1982 and the results were as follows:

Session	*No. appeared*	*No. passed*	*Percentage of passes*
1	2	3	4
Annual Examinations	1,740	1,109	64
Supplementary Examinations	503	241	48

13.17.07. An expenditure of Rs. 35.93 lakhs was incurred, as against the budget allotment of Rs. 51.66 lakhs during 1982-83.

13.18. Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board

13.18.01. The Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board was constituted in 1966 as an Autonomous Board. This was reconstituted in 1981. The main function of the Board was to conduct S.S.L.C. Examination and other Commercial Examinations in the State.

13.18.02. The total number of students appeared for S.S.L.C. Examination in the State during April 1982 was 2,87,689, of which, 1,38,799 were successful. In the supplementary Examination held during October 1982, the number of successful students were 21,583 as against 1,11,867 students, who appeared for the examination. In the Commercial Examinations held during May 1982, the number of students appeared was 61,456, of which 26,056 were successful. In the Supplementary Examination conducted during November 1982, 56,499 students appeared for the examination, of which 24,136 were successful.

13.18.03. It was interesting to note the fact that, the percentage of successful candidates to total number of candidates appeared for S.S.L.C. Examination in April 1982 was 48.25, whereas it was only 19.29 in October 1982. Among the successful candidates, girls fared well compared to boys, both in April 1982 and October 1982. The percentage of successful girls was 50.54 as compared to 47.18 of boys in April 1982. In October 1982, the percentage of successful candidates of girls and boys were 21.17 and 18.61 respectively.

The percentage of successful SC/ST candidates was 36.07 in April 1982 and 17.0 in October 1982.

13.18.04. During 1982-83, the Board realised a total income of Rs. 199.47 lakhs and incurred an expenditure of Rs. 180.56 lakhs.

CHAPTER 14

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SECRETARIAT

14.1. Directoraate of Health and Family Welfare Services

14.1.01. The main objectives of the Department of Health and Family Welfare Services were :—

(i) to provide primary health care services to all individuals, families and sections of population ;

(ii) to anticipate and prevent the epidemic and endemic disesases and to take prompt and effective measures to check them ;

(iii) to provide curative services to people for their diseases and injuries ;

(iv) to provide surgical and followup health care services for Family Planning acceptors ;

(v) to spread the health promotion and disease prevention knowledge and skills, amongst the pubilc, and

(vi) to reduce the birth-rate and mortality-rate.

14.1.02. The Department had its organisational set up down to the Sub-Divisional level. The Director was the head of the department. At headquarters, he was assisted by 2 Additional Directors, a Financial Advisor from the State Accounts Department, an Administrator, Joint Directors and Deputy Directors and other supporting staff, At the Divisional, District and Sub-Divisional levels, he was assisted by the Joint Directors, District Health and Family Welfare Officers and other officers, respectively, with supporting staff.

14.1.03. Dr. V. Narayanaswamy functioned as Director, throughout the year under report.

14.1.04. The sanctioned strength of personnel for the Department as at the end of the year was 31,417 (excluding class D employees), against which the working strength was 28,592.

14.1.05. The budget allotment, expenditure and revenue earned during the year under report, were as given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Receipts*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Plan	2,436.25	2,122.73	..
2.	Non-Plan	3,957.66	3,573.84	..
	Total	6,393.91	5,696.57	850.19

14.1.06. At the end of the year under report, there were 233 Hospitals, 195 Dispensaries, 1,244 Primary Health Units, 50 Subsidiary Health Centres and 315 Primary Health Centres in the State. These had a total bed strength of 36,345. The doctor and bed population ratios were 1:9,000 and 1:1,022 respectively. During the year, 43.82 lakh people were given outpatient medical treatment.

14.1.07. During the year under report, 39 Primary Health Centres, 30 Primary Health Units, 5 Urban Family Welfare Centres, 7 General Hospitals, 12 Post-Partum Centres, continued to provide family welfare services in the State. 4,30,022 persons availed the benefits of various Family Welfare services like, sterlization, I.U.D. placements, medical termination of pregnancies, etc. The targets achieved under each of these were 76.4 percent under sterlisation, 67.4 percent under I.U.D. placements, 69.3 percent under conventional contraceptive users, and 65.3 percent under oral pill users.

14.1.08. Under Maternal and Child Health Services 79.9 percent of the target was achieved for Tetanus Toxiod

Immunisation of ante-natal mothers, whereas the percentage of targets covered under D.P.T. and D.T. immunisation services was 61.6 and 70.1 respectively, 79.4 percent at ante-natal and others and 71.8 percent of pre-school children targeted under Iron Deficiency Anaemia Prophylaxis Programme were covered 62 percent of the target, for protecting the pre-school children against nutritional blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency, was covered during the year.

14.1.09. During the year, the State was free of small pox. BCC and Anti-typhoid Vaccinations were brought under the expanded programme of immunisation and 100 percent Polio Vaccination compaign for children was launched under the Integrated Child Development Programme.

14.1.10. During the year, Malaria incidence in the State was reduced by 47 percent. As much as 83 percent of laboratorily proved Malaria cases were traced and 15 percent of the population in the State was subjected to Malaria screening by blood examination. Spraying operations of D.D.T., B.H.C., and Malathion insecticides were carried out in the State and the targets achieved under these programmes were 62.0 percent, 59.8 percent and 52.0 percent respectively.

14.1.11. A Filaria Survey Unit and 7 National Filaria Control Units, were functioning in the State. 22,262 persons were examined, of whom 941 were positive and were treated.

14.1.12. 4,395 Guinea Worm Cases were detected under the National Guinea Worm Eradication Programme and a proposal for establishing a Guinea Worm Eradication Cell at this Directorate, as per the advice of the Government of India, was awaiting sanction by the State Government.

14.1.13. 5 Cholera combat units were functioning in the State. 1.2 million anti-cholera inoculations were done. Out of 8,175 Diarroheal cases reported, 630 were Cholera cases. The deaths reported during the year numbered at 477. Vaccnes and drugs were supplied in sufficient quantities.

14.1.14. 27 Special Clinics throughout the State continued to provide treatment for th sexually transmitted diseases.

14.1.15. The Minto Ophthalmic Hospital was upgraded into Regional Institute of Ophthalmology and Rs. 10 lakhs worth new equipments were made available to this Institute. 3 Mobile Ophthalmic Units functioned during the year. The Departments of Ophathalmology at Mysore, Hubli and Davanagere Medical Colleges were upgraded and special equipments at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs to each of the units, were supplied. 26,499 cataract operations against the target of 74,080 (55.8 percent of the target), 8,707 other eye operations and 11,595 extra-ocular operations were done.

14.1.16. Under the National Tuberculosis Control Programme, 7.33 lakh BCG Vaccinations were done, against a target of 10 lakhs. 40,388 new cases of Tuberculosis were detected, against a target of 60,000 which accounted for 67 percent of the coverage.

14.1.17. One Leprosy Rehabilitation-*cum*-Promotion Unit, at Khangaum Village of Belgaum District was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 65 lakhs and 15 new institutions for Leprosy Treatment were sanctioned during the year. The existing units were serving a population of 24.09 millions in the State. 3 million persons were enumerated and 2.47 millions were examined, of which 6,086 new cases were detected and treated.

14.1.18. Nutrition programmes were implemented through 69 Interated Child Devlopment Schemes. 40,317 out of a target of 56,000 children, were given supplementary feedings of 700 gms. per week per child in 35 PHCs. and 3 Post-partum Centres under CARE feeding programme. 8 Mobile Nutrition Extension, Education and Demonstration Units conducted Nutritious cooking demonstrations, in 1,583 villages with the locally available food stuffs, within the economic reach of average villager. The National Nutrition Monitory Bureau of the Indian Council

of Medical Research carried out Diet and Nutrition Surveys in 2 Tribal areas of Mysore and South Kanara Districts, under the Tribal Sub-Plan scheme.

14.1.19. 9,075 Primary schools were covered under School Health Programme with School Health Services in 90 PHCS in 48 sub-divisional level blocks. As a result, 22,283 students were examined, 7,237 were given D & T vaccinations, 2,976 typhoid vaccines, 71,295 BCG vaccinations, 7,607 were given dental treatment, 3,918 were prescribed glasses and 1,320 schools were provided with First Aid Kits. Mid-day meals were given in 2,059 schools. 154 School Teachers and 64 Medical Officers were trained in School Health Programme.

14.1.20. 15.8 percent of 4,732 food samples received for analysis under the 'Prevention of Food Adulteration Act', from the Food Inspectors of 423 notified areas, were reported as adulterated, 492 prosecutions were launched and 23 cases were convicted.

14.1.21. Eventhough the State was free from Plague during the year, Plague control activities were continued in 7 Taluks of Kolar and Bangalore districts.

14.1.22. 10 new Primary Health Centres, 50 Subsidiary Health Centres and 100 Sub-centres were sanctioned during the year. Bailhongal and Chikkodi Sub-divisional Hospitals and the Mudhol Hospital were upgraded into 50 and 30 bedded Hospitals, respectively. 6 bedded Maternity Annexures were sanctioned to 3 Primary Health Units.

14.1.23. The State Public Health Laboratory conducted tests on a total of 6,857 various samples like water, cholera and typhoid vaccines, etc. 30 lakh mls. of anti-cholera vaccine, 0.32 lakh Mls. of typhoid vaccine and 18,24,340 anti-rabies vaccine, were manufactured.

14.1.24. Rs. 5.9 crores worth drugs and equipments were purchased during the year, at the Government Medical

Stores, to be supplied to 100 percent package supply Institutions and 80 percent of drug requirements of all other Institutions. 42 Primary Health Centres in Dharwad and Mysore districts, were supplied with drugs to be distributed to Health Guides.

14.1.25. 2,213 Orientation Training Camps were held during the year.

14.2. Department of Medical Education

The objective of the Department was to bestow special attention for Medical Education including Dental and Nursing education in the State in accordance with the stipulations of All-India Medical Council, Dental Council and Nursing Council.

14.2.01. The Director was the head of the Department with Head-quarters at Bangalore. He was incharge of all aspects of Medical Education both in the Government and Teaching Hospitals attached to Private Medical Colleges including Dental College and College of Nursing. He was assisted by a Joint Director (ME), Deputy Director (ME) and a General Adviser (Nursing) in technical matters. An Administrative Officer and supporting staff assisted him in carrying out administration.

14.2.02. The budget allotment under Plan, Non-plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes amounted to Rs. 1,737 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,734 lakhs during the year.

14.2.03. The Director of Medical Education was the Chairman for selecting under-graduates for Medical Colleges both Government and Private. He was also authority to approve the selection of College of Nursing and Nursing Schools.

14.2.04. During the year under report, there were 12 Medical Colleges in the State, of which 4 were Government Colleges and 8 Private Colleges. The total intake

capacity, approved by Government, for these colleges was 1,542, the breakup being 458 for the former and 1,084 for the latter.

14.2.05. There were 21 hospitals attached to Medical Colleges with a bed strength of 10,141. In these hospitals 41,16,208 out patients and 2,56,699 inpatients were treated during the year under report.

14.2.06. The Orthopaedists and Refractionists Training Dental Mechanics and Dental Hygienists Training, Junior Laboratory Technicians Training, Medical Records Technicians Training and X-ray Technicians' Training were continued to be conducted in the concerned institutions numbering in all, eleven.

14.2.07. The Centrally Sponsored Schemes of reorientation of Medical Education was continued during the year. This scheme envisages involvement of Medical Colleges in the community health problems and consists in providing medical and health care delivery in rural areas through the selected Primary Health Centres and " Mobile Clinics ". This scheme was operated by nine Medical Colleges, through 27 selected PHCs and 27 Mobile Units.

14.2.08. During the year under report, (i) 85 additional posts were sanctioned for the District Hospital, Hubli and they were filled-up, (ii) One post of Professor of Surgery was upgraded to that of Senior Surgeon and Head of the Department of Surgery in the Victoria Hospital, (iii) 500 M.A. X-Ray plants were installed in 4 Hospitals and (iv) Odolca cameras, were installed in 6 Hospitals attached to the Medical Colleges.

14.3. Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy

14.3.01. The Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy was functioning in the State, with the objective of rendering preventive, curative and educational services to the community and regulating the practice

of various Indian Systems of Medicine like, Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani, Sidha, Naturopathy and Yoga and was also controlling the manufacture of Ayurveda and Unani Medicines. Under the provisions of Departmental Grant-in-aid Rules, 1964, the Department continued to provide financial assistance to the Colleges, Hospitals and Dispensaries of private managements.

14.3.02. The Department was headed by a Director, who was assisted by an Administrative Officer, at the Headquarters. At the district level, the District Health and Family Welfare Officers of the Department of Health and Family Welfare Services, continued to be incharge of the district level dispensaries of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy. During the year under report, Dr. Channabasappa held the post of Director, in additional charge.

14.3.03. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was 1,240, of which 97 were group 'A' Officers, 252 were group 'B' Officers, 461 group 'C' Officials and 430 were group 'D' Officials.

14.3.04. The budget allotment, expenditure incurred and revenue earned during the year, under report were as given under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	*Budget Allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
Plan	50.69	33.03	..
Non-Plan	224.77	224.77	..
C.S.S.	..	6.03	..
Total	275.46	263.83	23.26

14.3.05. During the year under report sanction was accorded by the Government to :

(i) Open a New Ayurvedic Dispensary at Legislators Home, Bangalore ;

(ii) upgrade one Ayurvedic Dispensary at Manchaladore, into 5 beded hospital and one Unani Dispensary at Ramanagaram into 10 beded hospital ;

(iii) create additional posts in Government Unani Medical College, Bangalore, as per the staffing pattern approved by the Central Council of Indian Medicine ;

(iv) To disburse grant-in-aid for the Private Colleges of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathy ;

(v) To enhance the scale of grant-in-aid to 90 percent and 75 percent in respect of college and hospital sections respectively, with effect from 1st April 1982.

14.3.06. 285 Dispensaries run by the Taluk Development Board and Local Bodies, were taken over by Government.

14.3.07. There were 19 hospitals and 377 dispensaries in all the Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy.

14.3.08. There were 3major teaching hospital of Indian Ayurvedic System through which Medical care, Curative and Educational Services were being provided, viz.,—

(i) Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine Bangalore, attached to Government College of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, with a bed strength of 315 ;

(ii) Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore, attached to Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore with a bed strength f 165, and

(iii) Taranath College Hospital, Bellary, with a bed strength of 50. X-ray and laboratory facilities were available in these hospitals.

14.3.09. Apart from these hospitals 8 District Level Hospitals, one each at Bijapur, Shimoga, Hubli, Hooli, Imangala, Belagumba, Yaratagere and Manchaladore, and 341 Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries, were functioning in the State.

14.3.10. Panchakarma treatment to treat certain diseases and also to provide clinical facilities to students was continued to be provided in the hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore, Bellary and Bijapur. The Eye Clinic at Shri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, was providing treatment for refractive errors in vision by " Relax and See method ". The number of persons treated in this clinic during the year was 1,06,691.

14.3.11. Besides, a few grant-in-aid Private Colleges in Ayurvedic and Homoeopathy and a Research Centre at Shri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine at Bangalore, were also functioning in the State.

14.3.12. **Ayurveda.**—There were 8 Ayurvedic Colleges in the State at Bangalore, Mysore, Bellary, Udupi, Belgaum, Hubli, Bijapur and Gadag. Of these, three were Government and the others were private colleges. All these colleges with an intake capacity of 25 each, were affiliated to the Universities of the concerned areas. 2 of these colleges at Bangalore and Mysore, offered Post-Graduate courses in branches like Dravyaguna, Rasashastra, Bhaishajya Kalpana, Shalyatantra and Kayachikitsa.

14.3.13. **Unani.**— 2 major hospitals viz., Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine at Bangalore and the Government College of Indian Medicine at Mysore, were provided with 75 and 20 beds respectively, exclusively for facilitating treatment under Unani System of Medicine, as well as to provide clinical facilities to the students of Unani Medical College. A Clinical Research Unit in Unani under the Central Council of Research in Unani Medicines, Government of India, established at Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, at Bangalore, was also functioning. Besides, 2 Unani Dispensaries at Raichur and Ramanagaram were upgraded into 6 beded and 10 beded hospitals, respectively. Twenty-seven dispensaries in rural areas were providing medical aid to the rural folk.

14.3.14. During the year 1982-83, the Government Unani Medical College, with affiliation to Bangalore University was shifted to Gulbarga City, as most of the Unani Institutions were located in Gulbarga Division and was affiliated to the Gulbarga University. The first year of the course was started during 1982-83 and the intake of the college was raised from 15 to 20.

.14.3.15. **Homoeopathy** :—One Government Homoeopathic Hospital with 25 beds, having all the facilities for diagnosis i.e., X-ray Laboratory, etc., and 6 Government Homoeopathic Dispensaries in rural parts, were functioning in the State. 8 Homoeopathic Medical Colleges of private managements in the State, one of them being aided institution, continued to offer degree and diploma courses in Homoeopathy. During the year under report, sancton was accorded for starting one private Homoeopathic College at Bidadi, which had not yet started functioning. Another Government Homoeopathic College at Kushalnagar, which was permitted to be started, during 1981-82, for conducting degree course, could not be started during 1982-83 also, due to non-availability of accommodation.

14.3.16. **Naturopathy** :—Three Government Nature Cure Clinics at Bengeri (Hubli), Davangere and Siddarabetta (Tumkur) and 4 private Nature Cure Hospitals, three at Bangalore and one at Bengeri (Hubli), were functioning in the State. As in previous years, 5 candidates with a stipend of Rs. 150 per month, were deputed to undergo diploma course in Naturopathy, at Gandhi Nature Cure College, Hyderabad, as there was no college of Naturopathy in State.

14.3.17. **Siddha** :—Both outpatient and inpatient medical facilities were provided to the public in Siddha

system of medicine, at Shri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore and 10 beds were allotted, for this type of treatment.

14.3.18. **Yoga.**—An outpatient section and a 5 beded inpatient wing of Yoga were established at Shri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore and the Government College of Indian Medicine Hospital, Mysore for rendering medical relief through Yoga theraphy and providing clinical training to students.

14.3.19. The Nurses' Training Course with an intake of 20 students was being conducted at Shri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore. Similarly, Pharmacists' Training Courses in Ayurveda and Unani Systems, with an intake of 20 and 10 candidates respectively, was also conducted at Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore. The Nurse and Pharmacist Trainees were being paid a sum of Rs. 205 per month and Rs. 100 per month, as stipend, respectively.

14.3.20. The Government Central Pharmacy at Bangalore equipped with new machinaries, continued to manufacture Ayurveda and Unani Medicines and supply them to all the Government Hspitals and Dispensaries, including those run by Local Bodies, on billing basis. Each Dispensary was supplied with medicines worth Rs. 6,000 per annum. During the year 1982-83, Rs. 26.50 lakhs worth Ayurveda and Unani medicines were manufactured. Small Herb Gardens were being maintained at Mysore, Bangalore and Bellary, attached to Ayurvedic colleges of respective places for the hospitals daily use of green herbs and demonstration to students. For cultivation of rare specimens of herbs, a Cultivation, Collection and Survey of Medical Plants Unit was established in the herb garden, attached to the Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore.

14.3.21. Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder, the Drugs Licensing Unit, attached to this Department, issued during 1982-83 a total of 142 licences, for the manufacture of Ayurvedic and Unani drugs.

14.3.22. As at the end of the year under review, the number of Registered Practioners under Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy and Integrated Systems of Medicine, stod at 3,315, 204, 1,043 and 650 respectively.

14.3.23. The Publication Cell of the Department was undertaking the translation of Ayurvedic Literature on plam-leaves and valuable books in Sanskrit to English/Kannada and printing and publishing them for the benefit of interested public. During the year, 2 books *viz.*, 'Astanga Hridaya' and 'Charaka Samhitha', were printed and published. The printing of 2 books in Kannada 'Rasarathna Samuchaya' and 'Yoga Rathnakara', was taken up.

14.3.24. Monthly pension of Rs. 500 each, was sanctioned by the Government to 5 deserving personalities in various fields of Indian Systems of Medicine in recognition of their services, of whom, 3 were from Ayurveda and one each from Unani and Siddha Systems.

14.4. Department of Drugs Control

14.4.01. The Department was responsible for exercising strict control over the manufacture and distribution of drugs and cosmetics of standard quality and make them available to consumers at controlled prices. In order to achieve this, the following enactments were being enforced by the Department :

(i) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder ;

(ii) The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 ;

(iii) The Drugs and Magic Remedies (objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder ;

(iv) The Pharmacy Act, 1948 and Education Regulations thereunder ;

(v) Import Trade Regulation for the grant of Essentiality Certificates to the Pharmaceutical Industries ;

(vi) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, for manufacture, distribution and sale of Narcotic Drugs ;

(vii) The Poisons Act, 1919 and Karnataka Poisons Rules, 1966 and

(viii) The Medicinal and Toilet preparations Act, 1955.

14.4.02. The Drugs Controller was the head of the Department who was assisted by a Deputy Drugs Controller, 4 Assistant Drugs Controllers with supporting staff, at the head quarters. At the Divisional and District levels, he was assisted by 6 Assistant Drugs Controllers and 19 Drugs Inspectors, with other staff. Besides, the Drugs Testing Laboratory and the Government College of Pharmacy at Bangalore, were under the control of this Department. Shri S. S. Kattishettar functioned as the Drugs Controller, during the year under report.

14.4.03. The following table indicates the staff-strength of the Department as on 31st March 1983 :

(No.)

Sl. No.	*Category of posts*	*Posts sanctioned*	*Posts filled-in*			*S.C.*	*S.T.*
			Total	*Males*	*Females*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	29	24	22	2	1	..
2.	Group 'B'	60	50	47	3	1	1
3.	Group 'C'	169	135	102	33	14	..
4.	Group 'D'	106	85	85	..	25	4
	Total	364	294	256	38	41	5

14.4.04. The budget allotment for and expenditure by the Department during the year under report were as given below :

Rs, in lakh

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*Budget Allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3	4
1.	Non-Plan	58.31	45.15
2.	Plan :		
	(i) State Plan Schemes	11.00	13 97
	(ii) Centrally Sponsored Schemes.	6.56	5 45
	Total	75 87	64.57

14.4.05. During the year, 56 manufacturing, 5,312 selling premises and 186 Hospitals were inspected. Of the 99 complaints received, 31 were fully investigated and the remaining were under investigation. Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder, 16 prosecutions were launched during the year, taking the total number of prosecutions to 51, of which 18 were decided. Of the cases decided, 4 were either acquitted/discharged and 14 ended in conviction. Rs. 4,426 worth sub-standard quality drugs were destroyed. During the year, 15 fresh manufacturing licences were issued in respect of Allopathic and Homoeopathic Drugs and Cosmetics. In addition to permitting the manufacturing of 108 additional products, 2 manufacturers in the State were permitted to manufacture 2 new drugs.

14.4.06. Under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 during the year under report, 3 prosecutions were launched taking the total number to 26. Of this, 2 cases were decided both ending in conviction, leaving a balance of 24 cases to be decided.

14.4.07. During 1982-83, an amendment to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1940, was effected and a new Schedule

called "Schedule 'X'", was incorported in the rules, to include psychotropic drugs which were proved to misuse, Besides, insisting on possessing separate licences for the manufacture and sale of thes drugs, various other measures were also taken for ensuring strict control over the manufacture and sale of these psychotropic drugs.

14.4.08. As at the end of the year, a total of 906 Kgs. of Narcotics were allotted to various manufacturers in the State for processing into dosage forms.

14.4.09. The Drugs Testing Laboratory of this Department continued to analyse all categories of drugs and vaccines, with regard to their quality, purity and strength and issue reports in the prescribed forms. Besides, it was also undertaking the tests and analysis of the legal samples sent by the Government of Assam, Orissa, Meghalaya, Pondicherry and the Central Government Medical Stores at Madras, as also of such of the samples sent by the Manufacturing units in the Stat, who did not have their own facilities for analysis. It also assisted the Government Medical Stores and other Government Institutions in the State in the purchase of drugs, by testing the samples for their quality. Pharmaceuticals, Chemistry, Misrobiology, Pharmacognosy, Pharmacology, Serology and Animal House Sections of the Laboratory, continued to take up the analysis of Chemical, instrumental, microbiological, pharmacological and serological estimations.

14.4.10. As at the end of the year under report, a total of 3,282 samples were there for testing. Of these, 2,738 were received during the year. A total of 2,595 samples were tested, of which, 2,064 samples were found to be of standard quality, 272 of sub-standard quality and 259 samples were partly analysed. Rs. 2.26 lakhs were received in the form of fees for testing the samples and by the sale of animals.

14.4.11. **Pharmacy Education.**—The Government College of Pharmacy continued to conduct Diploma, Degree and Post-Graduate courses in Pharamacy Education and short term Courses to the inservice Pharmacists, deputed by the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services. The intake capacity of the Degree and Diploma courses were 30 and 60 respectively. Three Post-Graduate courses in Pharmaceutical Technology, Pharmacology and Pharmacognosy, were started with an intake of 6 students for each of these disciplines. The number of students who appeared for the B. Pharma and M. Pharma examinations during the year, was 21 and 20 respectively, and 19 students in each of these courses came out successfully.

14.4.12. In addition to the Government College of Pharmacy, 22 Private Institutions offering Diploma Courses in Pharmacy were functioning in the State. Out of 1,286 students who appeared for the examination 578 passed the examination.

14.4.13. *Karnataka State Pharmacy Council.*—395 qualified Pharmacists were registered in the State during the year, taking the total number of Pharmacists in the State to 5,926 as at the end of the year.

CHAPTER 15

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE SOCIAL WELFARE AND LABOUR SECRETARIAT

15.1. Department of Labour

15.1.01. The main objective of the Department of Labour was to promote industrial harmony and provide for statutory benefits regarding working hours, service conditions, weekly holidays, and such other welfare measures, through the implementation of various Labour and Social Legislations. The main functions of the Department were :—

(i) Preventing of strikes and lock-outs and settlement of industrial disputes ;

(ii) Administration and enforcement of various Central and State Labour Laws ;

(iii) Administration and Supervision of Labour Welfare Centres and other welfare schemes ;

(iv) Implementation of the recommendations of the various wage boards and other Tripartite Bodies ;

(v) Popularisation of workers education schemes and

(vi) Implementation of International Labour Organisation's conventions ratified by India.

15.1.02. The Department was responsible for the enforcement and implementation of 23 Central Labour Enactments and 3 State Labour Enactments.

15.1.03. The Department was headed by a Commissioner for Labour. The organisational set up of the Department extended down to the District Level. Labour Commissioner was assisted by two Joint Labour Commissioners, two Deputy Labour Commissioners, one Assistant Labour Commissioner, one Labour Officer (child-cell) and three

Head-quarters Assistants, with supporting staff, at head-quarters. Further, there were 5 Regional Deputy Labour Commissioners, 8 Divisional Assistant Labour Commissioners, 22 Labour Officers at Sub-Divisions, 49 Senior Labour Inspectors and 90 Labour Inspectors, to assist him at Regional, Divisional and Sub-Divisional level set up, respectively. During the year under report, Sri B. N. Betkerur functioned as the Commissioner for Labour.

15.1.04. As at the end of the year, the total sanctioned staff-strength of the Department was 906 and 776 persons were in position. Of the personnel working in the Department, 699 were males and 77 were females. Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes numbered 123 and those of Scheduled Tribes 18.

15.1.05. The budget allotment, expenditure and receipts of the Department, were as given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Schemes*	*Budget Allocation*	*Expenditure*	*Receipts*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Plan	25.00	20.53	..
2.	Non-Plan	76.05	72.88	27.63
	Total	101.05	93.41	27.63

15.1.06. During the year, there were 43 strikes and 4 lock-outs, involving 16,453 and 430 workers, respectively, causing a total loss in production to the extent of Rs. 18.83 crores. The number of mandays lost due to strikes and lock-outs during the year was 5,05,080.

15.1.07. During the year, 699 industrial disputes were settled by conciliation, benefiting 19,992 workers. Industries, in respect of which, important settlements were arrived at, during the year, were (i) AMCO Batteries Limited, Bangalore ; (ii) Karnataka Handloom Development

Corporation, Bangalore ; (iii) Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers, Limited, Bangalore ; (iv) Bagalkot Udyog Limited, Bagalkot ; (v) Vikrant Tyres Limited, Mysore ; (vi) Bagalkot Co-operative Spinning Mills, Bagalkot ; (vii) Mysore Wire and Metal Industries Bangalore ; (viii) G. K. W. Limited, Bangalore ; (ix) ACC Babcock Limited, Shahabad ; (x) NGEF Limited, Bangalore ; (xi) KEB, Bangalore and (xii) Karnataka Power Corporation Limited, Bangalore.

15.1.08. At the beginning of the year, there were a total of 3,163 cases for disposal with all the Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals in the State. 1,209 cases were received during the year. Out of the total of 4,372 cases, 910 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3,462 cases, at the end of the year.

15.1.09. Regarding the enforcement of various Labour Laws, the Department conducted 98,663 inspections during the year. Prosecutions launched and convictions obtained numbered 508 and 395 respectively. A sum of Rs. 22,076 was realised in the form of fines.

15.1.10. 194 Trade Unions were registered during the year under report, bringing the total number of Trade Unions at the end of the year to 1,941. Seventy-six Registered Unions were cancelled during the year.

15.1.11. Under 'Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1972', 38 Establishments were registered as principal employers and 58 contractors were issued licences, covering about 61,575 contract workers.

15.1.12. During the year, under the 'Subsidised Housing Scheme' for plantation workers, 16 tenements were partly completed. A sum of Rs. 52,500 as loan and Rs. 45,000 as subsidy, was released towards the assistance for the above tenements. Other facilities like education, health care, etc., were also provided to the plantation

workers. The Plantation Labour Act was amended, to make it obligatory for the planters to provide the workers with compensation, if the houses provided by them collapsed.

15.1.13. Under the 'Workers' Participation in Industries Scheme, 199 establishments were covered, with 2,32,352 workers. Of these, 120 establishments had actually implemented the scheme.

15.1.14. 675 cases were pending at the beginning of the year, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. During the year, 522 cases were filed. In 400 cases, compensation was settled during the year and 797 cases were left pending, at the end of the year. Total compensation paid to workers during the year amounted to Rs. 22.01 lakhs.

15.1.15. 22 Labour Welfare Centres were functioning in the State during the year under report, which provided free library and reading room facilities, indoor games, free stiching and tailoring classes facilities to the workers and their families. 145 film shows were also arranged by these Centres.

15.2. Department of Factories and Boilers

15.2.01. The Department of Factories and Boilers was responsible to create awareness among workers and the employers, about the safety, health and welfare while running the factories and working in them, through the enforcement and implementation of factories laws and enactments and thereby maintain industrial peace n the State. The following Central as well as State enactments continued to be enforced and implemented by the Department .—

(i) Factories Act, 1948 (Central Act 63 of 1948) ;

(ii) Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (Central Act IV of 1936) ;

(iii) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Central Act 53 of 1961) ;

(iv) Indian Boilers Act, 1923 ;

(v) Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950 ;

(vi) Karnataka Factories Rules, 1969 ;

(vii) Karnataka Payment of Wages Rules, 1963 ;

(viii) Karnataka Payment of Maternity Benefit Rules, 1966 ;

(ix) Karnataka Boiler Rules, 1982 ;

(x) Karnataka Economisers Rules, 1959 ;

(xi) Karnataka Boiler Operation Engineers Rules, 1959 and

(xii) Karnataka Boiler Attendants Rules, 1962.

15.2.02. During the year under report, fresh rules viz., "Karnataka Boilers Rules, 1982" were issued for enforcement, in supersession of the Karnataka Boiler Rules, 1969. Rules 3, 4, 11, 64, 88, 96, 104 and 129 under the Karnataka Factories Rules, 1969 and Sections 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 14, 18, 20, 25 and 26 under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 were amended. Two Schedules were added to the Karnataka Factories Rules, 1969.

15.2.03. The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers was the head of the Department. He was assisted by one Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, one Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers, one Medical Inspector of Factories, Senior Inspectors of Factories, Senior Inspectors of Boilers, Inspectors of Factories and Inspectors of Boilers, both at head-quarters and outside head-quarters.

15.2.04. During the year under report, Shri B. G. Rajadhyaksha continued to function as Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, till 30th June 1982. From 1st July 1982 to 15th July 1982, Shri B. N. Betkerur, the Commissioner for Labour was in additional charge as the Chief Inspector and from 15th July 1982 and onwards, Shri M. J. Surendra Kumar held the post.

15.2.05. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year was as furnished below :

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled-in			S.C.	S.T.
			Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	5	4	4	..	..	1
2.	Group 'B'	31	24	23	1	5	2
3.	Group 'C'	113	60	44	16	7	1
4.	Group 'D'	53	34	34	..	13	..
	Total	202	122	105	17	25	4

15.2.06. The budget allotment, expenditure and Revenue of the Department for the year 1982-83, were as given in the following table :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Budget Allotment		Expenditure		Revenue
		Factory Wing	Boiler Wing	Factory Wing	Boiler Wing	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Plan	5.00	..	1.66	..	..
2.	Non-Plan	22.18	4.72	17.88	2.99	—
	Total	27.18	4.72	19.54	2.99	36.20

15.2.07. There were 10,710 factories with 7 lakh workrs and 1,825 boiler and economisers, in the State, at the end of the year 1982-83. During the year, 435 new factories were registered.

15.2.08. 842 plans out of 1,158 received for approval were cleared. Out of 7,862 applications received for renewal of licenses. 5,382 were renewed.

15.2.09. During the year 5,232 regular inspections of factories were conducted. Further, 1,156 surprise inspec-

tions, 642 odd hour inspections, 295 holiday inspections and 237 overtime working checks were conducted. 9,682 contraventions were noticed on the basis of these inspections.

15.2.10. Out of 140 prosecutions launched during the year, 52 cases ended in conviction, one in acquittal and 5 in withdrawal. In conviction cases, an amount of Rs. 20,345, was realised in the form of fine. 35 warnings were issued to the managements, advising them, not to give room for lapses. 192 exemption orders were issued under Section 65(2) of the Factories Act, 156 complaints and petitions were received during the year, of which, 115 were disposed of.

15.2.11. 33 fatal and 2,175 non-fatal accidents were reported. Investigation of all the 33 fatal accidents were conducted and action taken. Investigation of serious non-fatal accidents was also undertaken and action was taken.

15.2.12. During the year, 315 unregistered factories coming under the Factories Act, were detected and registrations were given to them. A sum of Rs. 65,143 was realised as registration and inspection fees.

15.2.13. 47 new and second hand boilers were registered during the year. 1,312 boilers and 940 steam pipelines were inspected and certified for use. 540 steamline pipes were registered during the year.

15.2.14. Out of a total of 572 candidates who had appeared for High Pressure Welders' Certificate Examination, under Indian Boiler Regulations, Boiler Attendents Examination, under the Boiler Attendents Rules and Boiler Operation Engineers' Examination, under the Boiler Operation Engineers Examinations Rules, 293 candidates were declared as successful in the respective examinations and certificates were given to all the successful candidates.

15.3. Department of Employment and Training

15.3.01. The Department of Employment and Training was responsible for rendering guidance and assistance to employment seekers in finding suitable jobs and the employers in finding the requisite and qualified personnel. It was also responsible for providing Vocational Guidance and for the conduct of Industrial Training. There were two broad wings in the Department viz., the Employment Wing and the Training Wing.

15.3.02. The Department was headed by a Director of Employment and Training and *Ex-officio* State Apprenticeship Adviser. At headquarters, he was assisted by a Joint Director, a Deputy Director and Assistant Directors on the Training Wing. On the Employment Wing also, he was having a Joint Director, two Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors with supporting staff. At the Institutional and District levels, Principals and Employment Officers were looking after the Training and Employment Wings, respectively.

15.3.03. During the year under report, the following persons were holding the post of the Director :

(i) Sri B. V. Katti from 1st April 1982 to 10th May 1982 ;

(ii) The Deputy Secretary, Social Welfare and Labour Department in the additional charge of Director from 10th May 1982 to 18th May 1982 ;

(iii) Sri P. B. Mahishi from 19th May 1982 to 15th March 1983 ; and

(iv) Sri S. K. Das from 16th March 1983 to the end of the year.

15.3.04. The staff-position of the Department both in Training and Employment Wings as at the end of the year, was as furnished hereunder :

(*No.*)

Sl. No.	*Category of Posts*	*Posts sanctioned*	*Posts filled—in*			*SC*	*ST*
			Total	*Males*	*Females*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	31	27	27	..	4	..
2.	Group 'B'	84	62	61	1	7	1
3.	Group 'C'	1,365	1,154	1,071	83	89	8
4.	Group 'D'	512	369	364	5	113	9
	Total	1,992	1,612	1,523	89	203	18

15.3.05. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department, for the year 1982-83, are given in the following table :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sl.No.	*Item*	*Budget Allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Receipts*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Plan	37.87	26.89	
2.	Non-Plan	319.43	280.49	
	Total	357.30	307.38	3.83

15.3.06. **Training Wing**

The Department continued to administer the following Schemes :

(i) Craftsmen Training Scheme ;

(ii) Apprenticeship Training Scheme ;

(iii) National Employment Service ;

(iv) Pre-*cum*-Post Release Training Scheme ;

(v) Evening Class Scheme for Industrial Workers ;

(vi) Tribal Welfare Programme ; and

(vii) Advanced Vocational Training Scheme.

Progress achieved during the year under each of these in the Training Wing of the Department, is as summarised below :

(i) Craftsmen Training Scheme

There were 18 Industrial Training Institutes and 3 Industrial Training Centres functioning in the State, for imparting Craftsmen Training in 24 Engineering and 2 Non-Engineering Trades, with a total intake capacity of 3,776 trainees. The Courses implemented under this Scheme, were of one year and two years' duration. Besides, 3 Industrial Training Centres were also functioning at the Polytechnic Premises at Bidar, Karwar and Tumkur, for imparting Training in Craftsmenship in some of the Trades. Out of 6,600 craftsmen Trainees who appeared for the trade tests, conducted during July 1982 and February 1983, 3,287 had passed. The Department also conducted the State level Skill Competition, in which 106 had participated and 9 of them were adjudged as States' best trainees.

(ii) Apprenticeship Training Scheme

3,010 candidates were admitted under this scheme and all of them were paid a stipend of Rs. 50 p.m. per trainee. As at the end of the year 1982-83, 5,619 trainees were under going training in all the Industrial Training Institutes and Centres in the State, including the newly admitted candidates.

(iii) Pre-cum-Post Release Training Scheme

Under Pre-*cum*-Post Release Training Scheme, to help rehabilitation of ex-servicemen from Navy, Army and Air Force, 12 candidates sponsored by the Directorate General of Employment and Training, New Delhi, were given admission to the Industrial Training Institutes/Centres, for undergoing training in various trades, during the year. A stipend of Rs. 250 per month, per ex-servicemen trainee, was being paid from the date of their release from the service.

(iv) Evening Class Scheme for Industrial Workers

This scheme was implemented at the Industrial Training Institute at Bangalore and K.G.F., with an intake of 40, in the trades of Fitter and Turner. Trainees, on completion of 2 years' Training, were eligible to take up 'National Council for Vocational Trades Test', as private candidates to obtain National Trade Certificate. Fifteen Training Institutions were temporarily affiliated to the National Council for Vocational Trades and 14 private training institues were permitted to start courses during the year under report, pending affiliation to the Council.

(v) Tribal Welfare Programme

Under Tribal Sub-Plan Training Programmes, carpentry and tailoring courses were implemented in the districts of Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Mysore and Kodagu, for which 105 candidates were given admission. Candidates were paid a stipend of Rs. 150 p.m. and a subsistence allowance of Rs. 100 p.m. per family, in addition to providing free hostel facilities and free uniforms. After completion of the training, they were given a Sewing Machine and a tool kit, so as to enable them to get self-employed in the respective trades.

(vi) Welfare of Scheduled Castes

291 Scheduled Caste candidates were given admission to various courses, in 17 Industrial Training Institutes. In addition to free training being given to them, they were also given a set of uniform and a stipend of Rs. 50 p.m.

(vii) Educational Tour of Trainees

During the year under report, 4,325 trainees were sent on educational tour, enabling them to improve their practical knowledge about the working conditions and environment of industries. An expenditure of Rs. 80 per trainee was incurred by the Department.

(viii) Advanced Vocational Training Scheme

This Scheme continued to provide for the training of highly skilled workers and technicians, in various advanced and sophisticated skills, viz., Indian Standard and Blue Print Reading, Machine Tool Maintenance, Tool and Die Making and Electrical Maintenance. During the year, two new trades viz., Metrology and Inspection and Induction to Engineering Technology, were started. A total of 894 beneficiaries were covered under this Scheme. Besides, out-station courses were being conducted under the scheme for which, a number of sophisticated equipment and machineries worth Rs. 5. 81 lakhs were provided by UNDP/ILO authorities.

(ix) Appernticeship Training Proogramme

Under this Scheme, out of 1 689 apprentices who appeared for all India Trade Test for Apprentices, conducted during April and November 1982, by the National Council for Vocational Trades. 882 candidates had passed out. Seven were selected for the Regional Competition held at Madras, of whom, one Apprentice in Moulder Trade secured first place in the competition.

15.3.07. **Employment Wing :**

(i) During the year under report, a total of 36 Employment Exchanges were functioning in the State including the Town Employment Exchanges, Project Employment Exchanges, University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux, and those for Physically Handicapped, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc., apart from 19 District Employment Exchanges, for the benefit of all the job seekers and employers. These exchanges were offering free placement services. For this purpose, under the Employment Market Information Programme, information on changes in the level of employment, occupational-cum-educational industrial and sectoral composition of employment and shortage and surplus of employees, etc., were being collected regularly at quarterly intervals, both from public and

private sector employers. The data collected was being tabulated at District, State and National Levels, analysed, interpreted and reports were being published.

(ii) Vocational Guidance Programme was continued to be implemented, through the Vocational Guidance Units attached to District Employment Exchanges and to the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux.

(iii) During the year, 2,33,982 applicants including 47,749 Women, got their names registered with the Employment Exchanges, 37,426 vacancies were notified and 18,052 job seekers were given placements. 5,879 employers utilised the services of the Employment Exchanges, during the year. As at the end of the year under report, 6,94,573 applicants were on the live register of the Employment Exchanges.

(iv) The number of applicants registered in the Professional and Executive Employment Exchange was 6,938, taking the total number of applicants on the Live Register to 16,166. The number of vacancies notified was 3,143 and 653 applicants were given placements to various jobs. 369 employers availed the services of these exchanges, during the year. 86 applicants of Scheduled Castes/Tribes and 143 physically handicapped applicants were given placements to various jobs, by the State Special Exchange for Scheduled Castes/Tribes and the Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, respectively.

(v) 19 Vocational Guidance Units, attached to District Employment Exchanges in the State conducted 3,903 Group Guidance Talks benefiting 64,402 persons. They also conducted 110 Career Exhibitions/Conferences, 8,719 applicants were sent to various employers, for training, of whom 653 were placed.

(vi) The University Employment Information Guidance Bureaux functioning at the four Universities, provided individual information to 12,091 persons and arranged 11

Career Exhibitions and 22 Career Conferences. 61 Career Talks were also arranged in the constituent colleges of the respective Universities.

(vii) 19 Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux in all the Districts, were also functioning in the State, for rendering employment assistance to the rural community.

(viii) 8,329 establishments in the Public Sector and 6,194 in the Private Sector, were covered under the Employment Marketing Information Programme, covering a total of 11,91,700 employees at the end of the year under reference.

(ix) Six Enforcement Units of the Employment Exchanges were functioning in the State, under the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (CNV) Act, 1959. 2,251 establishments were inspected and 2,025 show cause notices were issued to the defaulting employers.

15.4. Department of Social Welfare

15.4.01. The Department of Social Welfare was responsible for ameliorating the Socio-Economic conditions and the educational advancement of the Scheduled Castes' and Scheduled Tribes' people in the State, through the implementation of a number of schemes in education, economic betterment, health, housing and other fields. Educational Schemes were given more emphasis, for the upliftment of the educational status of Scheduled Castes' and Scheduled Tribes' population in the State.

15.4.02. The Department had its organisational setup extending down to taluk level. The Department was headed by a Director. At head-quarters, he was assisted by 3 Joint Directors, 5 Deputy Directors, 5 Assistant Directors, one Publicity Officer, one Research Officer, one Chief Accounts Officer and other supporting staff and one Officer-on-Special Duty for 'Jenukurubas' with headquarters

at Hunsur was also functioning. At District and Taluk Levels, there were the District Social Welfare Officers under the control of the Deputy Commissioners and Social Welfare Inspectors under the control of Block Development Officers, respectively, to carryout the activities of the Department. During the year under report, Sri Rinsanga continued to function as Director upto 3rd October 1983 and thereafter Sri S. L. Gangadharappa held the post of Director.

15.4.03. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year 1982-83, was as furnished below :

(No.)

Sl. No.	*Category of Posts*	*Posts sanctioned*	*Posts filled in*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Group 'A'	43	39	7	1
2.	Group 'B'	..	..	..	..
3.	Group 'C'	2,008	1,556	637	31
4.	Group 'D'	3,414	3,414	2,109	..
	Total	5,465	5,009	2,753	32

15.4.04. The budget provision and expenditure incurred during the year under report, were as shown in the table below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*Budget Allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3	4
1.	Plan Schemes	1134.55	1126.42
2.	PlanPlan Schemes	776.20	730.50
	Total	1910.75	1856.92

15.4.05. During the year under report, 2,220 Scheduled Caste candidates and 75 Scheduled Tribe candidates had registered their names in the Employment Cell of this Department, 965 Scheduled Caste and 68 Scheduled Tribe candidates, were sponsored to various recruiting agencies. During the year, 25 Scheduled Caste candidates secured jobs. The number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates on the live register of the Employment Cell of the Department, as at the end of the year, was 14,629.

15.4.06. Several Schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Caste persons, taken up under the Special Component Plan, were implemented in the selected villages, by the Development Departments in Co-ordination with this Department. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 8,489.10 lakhs was provided to various Development Departments, of which Rs. 7,151.29 lakhs were spent, benefiting 98,816 Scheduled Caste families as against a target of 1,36,836, to cross the poverty line.

15.4.07. Tribal Sub-Plan was formulated and implemented exclusively for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes population. These schemes were implemented in 5 Integated Tribal Development Projects in the State, with a total of Rs. 458.00 lakhs, of which, Rs. 307.07 lakhs were spent, covering 3,154 families of Scheduled Tribes.

15.4.08. The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation continued to provide assistance to the eligible SC/ST families, in collaboration with the financial institutions and development agencies. The Corporation was empowered to stand guarantee to the Banks to the extent of 75% of Rs. 3,000, given by the Banks to them for various productive purposes, provided, the guarantee was also not given by the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India under Small Loans Guarantee Programme. The Corporation was also empowered to sanction 25% towards margin money/seed capital at 4% interest upto a maximum of Rs. 3,000 in each eligible case. During

the year, for providing assistance to 25,000 families, Rs. 278.00 lakhs was earmarked as margin money by the Corporation and 75% of the bank loan amounting to Rs. 1,112.00 lakhs, was borrowed.

15.4.09. During the year under report, 147 Scheduled Caste and 2 Scheduled Tribe candidates were given training at the Pre-examination Training Centre and the candidates appeared for various competitive examinations.

15.4.10. (a) A Civil Rights Enforcement Cell was functioning under the control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, with 4 units at the 4 Divisional Headquarters. A Committee was constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Social Welfare, for reviewing the cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes people. Similar Committees were also constituted at District, Sub-Divisional and Taluk levels, with Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and Tahsildar, as Chairman, respectively.

(b) The number of cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, reported to this cell, during the year 1982-83 was 124, of which, 29 were charge-sheeted.

15.4.11. Various publicity measures were undertaken by the Department, regarding the Schemes implemented for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for the purpose of educating them on the details of constitutional safeguards provided for their socio-economic upliftment. A sum of Rs. 2.21 lakhs was spent on publicity programmes of the Department.

15.4.12. Physical progress achieved during the year, both under Plan and Non-Plan schemes, with respect to the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are as given in the table below :

A. SCHEDULED CASTES

Sl. No.	Particulars	Plan Schemes		Non-Plan Schemes	
		Target fixed	Target Achieved	Target fixed	Target Achieved
1	2	3	4	5	6
	I. EDUCATION				
1.	Pre-Matric Hostels maintained.	57	56 Also started 162 hostels.	..	..
2.	Pre-Matric Private Hostels provided with grants-in-aid.	57	57	..	..
3.	Students awarded Merit Scholarship.	18,533	1,56,235	..	13,046
4.	Students awarded Pre-Matric Scholarship.	33,846	76,728	..	1,06,737
5.	Boarders to whom E.B.L. charges were paid.	2,400	6,079	..	11,535
6.	Residential Schools and Ashram Schools.	To maintain 9 schools to start 5 schools.	Maintained 9 schools.	..	2,795 Children
7.	Voluntary agencies provided with grants-in-aid to run the hostel for college students.	..	3 hostels	..	..
8.	Stipend to trainees in ITI/ITCs.	1,355 Trainees.	267 Trainees	..	..
9.	Maintenance of Government Hostels for college students.	67 Hostels	67 Hostels	..	..
10.	Maintenance of Women Welfare Centres.	113 Centres	113 Centres	..	25,983 Children
11.	Starting of Women Centres.	45 Centres	..	..	..
12.	Establishment of Book Banks for SC students in Degree Colleges.	Not fixed	Book Banks were started.	..	..
13.	Prize money to students who have passed SSLC in First Class.	800 Students	308 Students	..	..
14.	Award of Prize money to college students.	..	354 students	..	..
15.	Payment of extra study tour charges to students.	83 students	194 students	..	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Supply of Sports' materials to hostels.	100 hostels	97 hostels	..	..
17.	Financial Assistance for construction of hostel building.	..	1 building	..	..
18.	Training in Self-employment.	..	26 persons	..	..
19.	Special incentives to TCH Training students.	60 students	53 students	..	..
20.	Training programme for Women Welfare Organisatien of/Hostel Superintendent.	60 trainees	92 trainees	..	..
21.	Government of India Post-matric Scholarships.	18,140 students.	18,101 students.	..	23, 102 students.
22.	Pre-matric scholarships to the students whose parents were engaged in unclean occupation.	..	36 students	..	..
23.	Maintenance of Pre-Examination Training Centre.	1 Centre	1 Centre	..	..
24.	Starting of new Pre-Examination Training Centre.	..	2 Centres	..	..
	Coaching and Allied Schemes (Candidates).	..	..	..	100 Candidates.
	ECONOMIC BETTERMENT				
	Maintenance of Tailoring Training Centre and Tailoring Production unit.	10 Centres	10 Centres	..	..
2.	Supply of Sewing Machines.	1,000 beneficiaries.	..	..	..
3.	Subsidy to Law and Medical Graduates.	5 Candidates	7 Candicafes	..	..
4.	Providing training at Craft Training Centres.	..	..	..	5,065 trainees.
III.	**HEALTH, HOUSING AND OTHERS**				
	Acquisition of Land for house sites in rural areas.	..	27 Cases	..	..
	Financial assistance to intercaste marriages.	..	44 Couples 3 cases of atrocity.	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Financial assistance to construction of houses.	200 houses	287 houses	..	..
4.	Providing Electricity to SCs/STs. houses.	500 houses	432 houses	..	..
5.	Construction of houses to Sweepers snd Scavengers.	40 houses	40 houses	..	..

B. SCHEDULE TRIBES

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*Plan Schemes*		*Non-Plan Schemes*	
		Target fixed	*Target Achieved*	*Target fixed*	*Target Achieved*
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.	**Eduction—**				
1.	Maintenance of Women Welfare Centres.	29 Centres 5 to be started.	29 Centres	..	2,050 Children
2.	Maintenance of Ashram Schools.	10 Schools + to start 5 more.	10 Schools	..	2,040 children
3.	Maintenance of Pre-matric hostels.	3 hostels	3 hostels	..	782 boardres.
4.	Supply of equipment and clothes to children.	6,000 children.	4,881 children.	..	..
5.	Payment of stipend to trainees in Typewriting and Shorthand.	222 trainees	2 trainees	..	..
6.	Payment of extra study tour charges to students.	2 students	2 students	..	..
7.	Award of prize money to students who have passed SSLC in I class.	50 students	19 students	..	.
8.	Supply of sports materials to hostels.	10 hostels	10 hostels	..	..
9.	Award of prize money to College students.	1 student	18 students	..	..
10.	Award of merit Scholarships to students.	1,067 students	960 students.	..	682 students.
11.	Award of pre-matric Scholarships to students.	12,308 students.	9,626 students.	..	5,576 students.
12.	Payment of E.B.L. Charges (Boarders).	650 Boarders	440 Boarders	..	121 Boarders.

2	3	4	5	6
13. Training in Self-Employment.	..	7 Trainees	..	..
14. Award of Government of India Post-Matric Scholarships to students.	..	2,890 students.	..	81
II. Economic Betterment—				
1. Revival of Agricultural Colonies and Implements.	Maintenance of 3 Colonies.	One Colony	..	..
2. Financial Assistance to Law Graduates.	1 Graduate	1 Graduate	..	..
III. Health, Housing and others—				
1. Providing Electricity to Girijan houses.	20 houses	8 houses	..	..
2. Research and Training (50Percent CSS).	Maintenance of of 1 Research Officer.	One Reaserch Officer maintained.	..	..
3. Repairs, additions and alterations to Social Welfare Hostel Buildings.	..	21 Works	..	..
4. Construction of Hostel Buildings (50% CSS).	..	8 Works	..	..

15.5. Department of Women and Children Welfare

15.5.01. The Department of Women and Children's Welfare was responsible to carryout the Welfare Programmes for Women and Children, aged, infirm, and disabled. The following Social Legislations were continued to be administered by this Department :

(i) Karnataka Children Act, 1964 ;

(ii) Probation of Offenders' Act, 1958 ;

(iii) Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls' Act, 1956 ; and

(iv) Dowry Prohibition Act.

15.5.02. The Department was headed by a Director, who was assisted by an Additional Director, one Joint Director, 4 Deputy Directors and 6 Assistant Directors and

other supporting staff, at headquarters and 12 Assistant Directors at the District level in the Districts of Bangalore, Belgaum, Dharwar, Chitradurga, Kolar, Bidar, Uttara Kannada, Mysore, Bijapur and Shimoga. The jurisdiction of a few Assistant Directors covered two districts. Smt. Shantha Kumari Devaraj, was the Director, during the year under report.

15.5.03. The Department carried out its programmes and activities in the following areas viz., (1) Social Defence, (2) Child Welfare, (3) Women Welfare and (4) Welfare of the Disabled. Progress achieved during the year, under each of the above mentioned areas, was as summarised below :

(1) Social Defence

(a) *Remand Homes.*—There were 22 Remand Homes, of which 21 were run by Government and the other one by the District Probation and After-care Association. These Institutions were taking care of the neglected, destitutes, victimised, uncontrollable children and juvenile offenders, who were being kept under observation, for detailed study. During the year under report, 2,439 boys and 222 girls were admitted to these Remand Homes. The total number of inmates as at the end of the year 1982-83, was 350 boys and 30 girls.

(b) *Certified Schools.*—The Children committed from Remand Homes, were admitted to the Certified Schools, for their education, training and rehabilitation. During the year under report, 17 Certified Schools were functioning in the State, of which, 5 were for girls, 12 for boys. One apart from these was for mentally handicapped children. Total intake of these institutions during the year, was 873 boys and 176 girls' taking the total strength to 1,823 boys and 552 girls, as at the end of the year.

(c) *Fit Person's Institutions.*—There were 20 Fit Persons' Institutions for court committed children. Of these,

4 were run by the Government and the others by Voluntary Organisations, giving protection to 790 children as at the end of the year.

(d) *Probation of Offenders' Act.*—During 1982-83, 797 enquiry cases were received under the Probation of Offenders' Act, of which, 723 pertained to males and 74 to females, 121 supervision cases and 720 miscellaneous enquiries were entrusted to the Probation Officers.

(e) *Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act and Moral Hygiene.*—11 Reception Centres and 8 State Homes were functioning in the State, for providing care and shelter to the needy women and girls, who desired such shelter voluntarily as also those sent by the court and committed under S.I.T. Act, for training and rehabilitation. During the year under report, a total of 3,037 women, 727 girls and 94 children were admitted to these State Homes and Reception Centres.

(f) *Welfare Services in Prisons.*—During the year under reference, 1,117 prisoners were interviewed and 399 prisoners were given help by the Liaison Officers. There were 36 follow-up cases of ex-prisoners. 3 discharged prisoners were given financial assistance, for purchase of tools and equipments.

(g) *After-care Programmes.*—Inmates discharged from Correctional and Non-Correctional Institutions were being provided with training facilities in tailoring and carpentry, at After-Care Homes. There were one State Home for men at Hubli and two District Shelters at Belgaum and Mysore for this purpose. One more After-Care Unit attached to Certified School at Bangalore, was started during 1982-83. The total strength of these institutions as at the end of the year, was 1,450. Besides, two After-Care Homes for mentally retarded women, at Bangalore and Dharwad, provided accommodation to 122 women and girls. The Social Service Complex at Bangalore, was taking care of 4 aged, 47 mentally retarded and 5 physically handicapped persons.

(2) Child Welfare

(a) At the end of the year under report, 61 Integrated Child Development as well as Family Welfare Projects were functioning, including 29 Projects sanctioned during the year. Of the total, 30 Projects were sponsored by the State Government and 31 by the Government of India.

(b) There were 231 cottages as at the end of the year, sanctioned by the Government of India, giving shelter for destitutes and orphans. Of these, 88 cottages were getting 90 per cent assistance from the State Government. For the remaining cottages, 90 per cent of the approved expenditure was being shared by the Government of India and the State Government.

(c) Special Nutrition Programme was implemented in 85 Towns and 27 Tribal Blocks, extending the benefit of this programme to about 3,67,053 beneficiaries. The Department had started distribution of energy food in place of bread and milk, due to withdrawal of CARE assistance with effect from 1st April 1982.

(d) There were Balbhavans and Mini Balbhavans to bring to light, the latent talents of children and to create interest in the recreational activities. These Balbhavans were conducting summer courses in creative arts like crafts, painting, electronics, clay modelling, dance and drama. About 700 children took part in the various programmes like Nrithyothsava, Natakothsava, Children's Day, etc., conducted by these Bhavans, to give impetus to children's activities. District Balbhavans were started at Bellary, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur. There were 15 Play Centres at Bangalore, 3 at Davangere, 8 at Hubli-Dharwad and 4 each at Belgaum, Mysore, Mangalore, Shimoga, K.G.F. and Gulbarga for juveniles in the State.

(3) Women Welfare

(a) During the year, financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 80,221, was given to 349 needy women. The Depart-

ment sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1.65 lakhs to 220 Mahila Mandals for purchasing equipments and for the maintenance of the Mandals. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was given as Grant-in-Aid under the Scheme for Promotion and Strengthening of Mahila Mandals in the State.

(b) Under Grihakalyana Scheme, an amount of Rs. 12.91 lakhs, was released as subsidy to 2,579 women in 61 blocks of ICDS Projects. Under the Scheme, Grihakalyana Nidhi, an amount of Rs. 4.35 lakhs was spent upto the end of March 1983, for providing 201 sewing machines for training 34 women and for providing loan for 207 women. Ten couples were given financial assistance during the year, for promoting marriages of institutional inmates.

(c) 3 Voluntary Organisations were sanctioned a sum of Rs. 79,110 for taking up the Self-Employment Training Programmes at Bangalore, Tumkur and Davangere. One Voluntary Organisation at Bangalore, was given a grant of Rs. 30,850 to give training to 25 needy deserving women, in self-employment. Government of India sanctioned construction grants to 16 Working Women's Hostels, upto the end of the year under report. The State Government sanctioned construction grants to two hostels and Ad-hoc-grants of Rs. 10,000 to two Working Womens' Hostels. 21 Voluntary Organisations were given financial assistance of Rs. 9.60 lakhs, for setting up of Training Centres for the rehabilitation of women in distress.

(4) Welfare of the Disabled

(a) *Education and rehabilitation of Physically handicapped.*—8 Residential Schools provide accommodation for 236 blind and 222 deaf children. 8 Voluntary Organisations were running schools for the disabled, at Bangalore, Dharwad, Mangalore, Malur, Davanagere, Belgaum and Hubli. 'Karuna Gruha' run by the Janapada Seva Trust at Melkote for the Orthopeadically handicapped children was recognised as Fit Persons' Institution. An amount of Rs. 8.26 lakhs was given to 24 organisations.

(b) During the year, 380 physically handicapped persons were given financial assistance, amounting to Rs. 5.97 lakhs. During the year, scholarships amounting to Rs. 22.68 lakhs, were given to 5,604 students under the State Government Scheme and Rs. 8.82 lakhs under the Government of India Scheme. 69,543 physically and mentally handicapped persons were sanctioned maintenance allowance amounting to Rs. 313.31 lakhs.

(c) Transit Homes for the disabled persons were started at Bangalore, Belgaum and Gulbarga, by the Voluntary Organisations, providing boarding and lodging facilities as well as medical help in times of necessity, 90 percent of the expenditure was being met by the Government and the amount released for running these Organisations during 1982-83, was Rs. 1.32 lakhs. 36 disabled persons during the year, were sanctioned an amount of Rs. 6.00 lakhs, under the 'Seed Money Scheme', to Start Small Scale Units for self-employment.

(d) Two hostels for disabled employees and trainees, one for men and one for women, were started at Bangalore, with a strength of 50 inmates each.

(e) A Braille Printing Press was functioning at Mysore, for imparting training to blind and was supplying sufficient reading materials for academic purposes and material for general knowledge, on the lines of the Government Text-Books Printing Press. Cost towards the machinery and equipment was borne by the Government of India and UNICEF.

(f) Reservation quota for the physically handicapped persons in direct recruitment to Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts was enhanced from 2 per cent to 4 per cent.

15.5.06. Besides, a few other programmes were also continued to be implemented by this Department, about which mention has been made in the following paragraphs :

(a) Under the 'Bidar Integrated Rural Development Project' upto the end of March 1983, Rs. 4.20 lakhs were released to 42 Creches, for construction of building. A sum of Rs. 58,830 was released for procurement of equipment required for strengthening of Mahila Mandals. 24 sewing machines and 24 educational kits were provided by UNICEF and maintenance grants of Rs. 50,000 was also released for 50 Mahila Mandals, at Rs. 1,000 per Mandal. 4 Mahila Mandals were given an assistance of Rs. 5,000 each, for starting production of weaning foods, for supplying to Anganwadi Centres. Six more Weaning Food Centres were started during the year, for which, Budget was released. Construction of Village Technology Centre at Nowbad Village, was nearing completion, for which, an amount of Rs. 50,000 was already released by UNICEF;

(b) 'Social Inputs in Area Development Scheme' backed by the UNICEF and the Government of India,, was implemented in Coondapur, Kumta, Gadag, Yadgir, Lingasugur, Hassan, Tumkur and Chikballapur. The Scheme covering the aspects of health, nutrition, education, community development and generation of resources, for the sustained socio-economic development of the State's Economy benefited women and children to a large extent.

15.5.07. State Awards for the best work done in the field of Child Welfare during 1982 were given to two institutions and one individual.

15.6. Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities

15.6.01. The main objective of the Department was to provide welfare facilities to the persons belonging to Backward Classes and Minorities in the State, through the implementation of the Schemes formulated for their economic and educational betterment.

15.6.02. The organisational set up of the Department extended down to the District level. The Director was the head of the Department. He was assisted by one Joint

Director, 3 Deputy Directors, 5 Assistant Directors, one Accounts Officer and a Gazetted Manager and other supporting staff, at the headquarters. At the District level, a District Officer was incharge of each district including Bangalore Urban District who was responsible for the implementation of the Department's Programmes. During the year under report, Sri V. D. Veerakyathaiah, was holding the post of the Director.

15.6.03. As against a budget provision of Rs. 1,276.64 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 1,153.66 lakhs was spent, during the year under report, towards the implementation of programmes.

15.6.04. The major activities and achievements of the Department during the year under report, were as given below :

(i) *Hostel Programmes.*—All the 65 Post-matric Hostels (44 for boys and 21 for girls) and 350 pre-matric hostels (326 for boys and 24 girls) continued to function during the year. Further, 100 new pre-matric Hostels of which 93 were for boys and 7 for girls, were started during the year, for which Rs. 258 13 lakhs were released. In these Hostels, 75 per cent and 25 per cent of the seats were earmarked for Backward Class and Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe students, respectively. Besides, 60 Pre-matric Government and 310 Pre-matric Grant-in-aid Hostels, with a strength of 2,954 and 11,458 students, respectively, which were transferred from the Social Welfare Department earlier, were also continued to be maintained. An amount of Rs. 0.33 lakhs, was released to award cash incentives to the hostel inmates, securing First Class in Public examinations, under which, 290 students were benefited during the year. Eighteen Pre-Matric and 6 Post-Matric Hostels were provided with the sports materials, at an expenditure of Rs. 0.24 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, towards the construction of 11 hostel buildings and also an occupational Institute for Women at Gowribidanur. An amount of Rs. 4.02 lakhs

was released to the managements undertaking construction of General Hostel Buildings, for the Welfare of Backward Classes. An amount of Rs. 2.92 lakhs was utilised for furnishing bedding to 2,920 inmates of Pre-Matric Hostels.

(ii) *Orphanages.*—There were 167 Orphanages in the State during the year, with a sanctioned strength of 17,289 orphans/destitutes. These included 2 Government Orphanages, one each for boys and girls, with an intake of 75 each. An amount of Rs. 61.00 lakhs was released for this.

(iii) *Ashram Schools for Denotified and Nomadic* **Tribes.**—There were 53 Ashram Schools in the State (47 for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and 6 for Denotified Tribes) and a sum of Rs. 11.36 lakhs was utilised for the benefit of 2,635 inmates.

(iv) During the year, an amount of Rs. 297.15 lakhs was released for the implementation of the scheme of Reimbursement of loss of fee income to Educational Institutions, Universities, Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board, etc.

(v) The Scheme of awarding scholarships to Backward Class students, was continued during 1982-83 also. Under this scheme, 1,64,515 Pre-matric and 30,390 Post-matric students of Backward Classes including Backward Tribes, were given scholarships, for which an amount of Rs. 225.20 lakhs, was utilised. 1,703 Post-matric students were given the extra boarding and lodging charges, by the Department, for which a sum of Rs. 18.73 lakhs was utilised.

(vi) An amount of Rs. 1.99 lakhs was utilised for giving stipends to 332 trainees in typewriting and stenography, there by giving scope for gainful self-empolyment for the unemployed youth.

(vii) Rs. 3.23 lakhs were provided for starting of 3 Tailoring Training Centres and to maintain 9 Centres, benefiting 240 trainees. About 100 trainees belonging to

Denotified Tribes were benefited with training facilities at 5 Tailoring Training Centres, for which an amount of Rs. 1.12 lakhs was utilised.

(viii) The administration of the Women Welfare Centres in the State, was entrusted to this Department, during 1982-83. 46 Women Welfare Centres (29 for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and 17 for Denotified Tribes) were being maintained with a total sanctioned strength of 2,300. An amount of Rs. 5.37 lakhs, was utilised for the maintenance of these Centres.

(ix) A sum of Rs. 0.48 lakh was released during 1982-83, for giving financial aid to 2,050 individual farmers of Backward Classes and Minorities for their enrolment as members in Primary Co-operative Societies, Primary Land Development Banks.

(x) Book Banks were established in the Colleges for the benefit of Backward Tribe students, for which, Rs. 2.45 lakhs were released.

(xi) Study tour charges were sanctioned to about 25 Post-matric students, who went on tour, as part of their Course. A sum of Rs. 0.07 lakh, was released for this purpose.

(xii) Self-Employment Scheme for the Youth of Backward Classes was drawn up during the year, at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh. The Scheme was envisaged to impart training in autorickshaw, light as well as heavy Vehicles Driving. A sum of Rs. 0.57 lakh was released.

(xiii) Under the Scheme of providing Aid to the Agriculturists of Nomadic Tribes, a sum of Rs. 1.31 lakhs was released during the year under report, for providing 262 agricultural families of Backward Tribes with the agricultural implements, manure, seeds, etc., at Rs. 500 per family. About 65 families of Denotified Tribes were provided with bullocks, for which an amount of Rs. 1.62 lakhs was released.

(xiv) About 244 families were covered during the year, under the Scheme of giving Subsidy to the persons of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes, for the construction of houses, for which a sum of Rs. 1.71 lakhs was released.

(xv) Educated unemoplyed youth of Backward Classes were being provided with guidance, with regard to job reservations in Services as well as in Educational Institutions.

15.7. Department of Employees' State Insurance Scheme (Medical Service)

15.7.01. Department of Employees' State Insurance Scheme (Medical) Service continued to function as a separate Department, working independently, as a Social Security Organisation. The main objective was to provide full medical care to the insured persons and their families.

15.7.02. The Department was headed by a Director. He was assisted by One Assistant Director, One Gazetted Assistant, One Lady Secretary, and other supporting staff at head quarters and a few Medical Officers and Para-Medical Staff at several dispensaries in the State. All the Medical and Para-Medical staff was drafted from the Health and Family Welfare Department, except Group 'D' officials.

15.7.03. There were 4 ESI Hospitals and 120 ESI Dispensaries in the State. 4 Hospitals were located at Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore and Dandeli. There were also separate ESI Wings at SDS, TB Hospitals, Bangalore, General Hospital, Kolar and General Hospital, Gulbarga. The scheme was financed by the Employers' and Employees' contribution.

15.7.04. The total number of beds available in ESI Hospitals, Annexures and reserved in other hospitals as on 31st March 1983, were 1,206 for General, 110 for Maternity and 143 for T.B. cases. Number of cases admitted during

the financial year under report were 23,547 General and 430 T.B. cases. 44 T.B. cases were awaiting admission at the end of the year.

15.7.05. The bed-strength sanctioned, average number of beds occupied per day, expenditure incurred etc., of the 4 major ESI Hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore and Dandeli, as at the end of the year, are as furnished below :—

Sl.No.	Particulars	ESI Hospitals at			
		Bangalore	Mangalore	Mysore	Dandeli
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	No. of beds sanctioned ..	500	60	100	25
2.	No. of beds commissioned ..	500	60	100	25
	(a) General ..	417	50	64	24
	(b) Maternity ..	35	10	36	1
	(c) T.B. ..	48	..	..	..
3.	Total number of occupied bed days for the year.	1,85,704	9,783	14,928	3,686
4.	Average No. of beds occupied per day.	509	27	41	26
5.	No. of beds occupied on the last day of the year.	407	21	52	N.A.
6.	No. of cases admitted/attended during the year.	6,02,670	4,218	9,045	3,52,175
	(a) O.P.D. ..	4,67,775	3,271	7,179	3,50,720
	(b) In-patients .	26,769	947	1,866	1,455
	(c) Casuality ..	1,08,126	..	..	..
7.	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs) ..	107.64	9.64	20.85	6.40

15.7.06. During the year under report, ESI Dispensaries at Nanjangud, Peenya (Bangalore) and Shimoga, were commissioned. The part-time ESI Dispensaries at Yelahanka, Bangarpet and Kanakapura were proposed to be converted into full time Dispensaries, in due course. It was also proposed to extend the benefits of this Scheme to the employees under new sectors of employment such as Hotels, Cinemas, Road Transport Works, etc., at Bellary, Nanjangud, Mysore and Bangalore.

15.7.07. During the year under report, a total of 3,60,000 insured persons were covered under this Scheme. Various immunisation programmes like BCG, DPT, Polio, etc., were carried out, benefiting a total of 97,628 persons. About 96,950 persons availed the benefits of family welfare services provided under this Scheme.

15.7.08. In addition, special appliances like, 5,318 spectacles, 12 hearing aids, 3 artificial dentures and a set of artificial limbs, were supplied to the insured persons.

CHAPTER 16

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PLANNING SECRETARIAT

16.1. Bureau of Economics and Statistics

16.1.01. The Bureau is a major Technical Department, responsible for systematic collection of statistical data relating to various socio-economic activities in the State and scientific analysis and meaningful interpretation of the data so collected. Further, the Department acts as a liaision between the State Government and the Statistical Organisations of Central Government and State Governments. The Department also Co-ordinates the statistical activties of various Departments of the State Government and acts as a 'Nodal Agency' in this regard.

16.1.02. The Bureau is responsible for enforcement of the 'Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969' and the 'Collection of Statistics Act, 1953'.

16.1.03. The Department was headed by a Director. He was also Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths and Marriages under 'Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969', Officer-on-Special Duty and Statistics Authority for the State under the 'Collection of Statistics Act, 1953' and the State Agricultural Census Commissioner. At the headquarters, the Director was assisted by six Joint Directors, eleven Deputy Directors, twenty-two Assistant Directors in the technical matters and one Administrative Officer in accounts and administrative matters. At the District Level, the Director was assisted by one District Statistical Officer in each of the 19 Districts. At the Taluka Level, there was one post of Junior Statistical Assistant attached to the Tahsildar's Office and one post of Progress Assistant attached to Community Development Office.

During the year under report, Sri R. G. Bhat continued to hold the post of the Director.

16.1.04. Following was the staff-strength of the Department as at the end of 1982-83.

Nos.

Sl. No.	*Category of poss*	*Sanctioned strength*	*Posts filled in*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Group 'A'	40	37	3	..
2.	Group 'B'	25	22	4	1
3.	Group 'C'	1,051	646	76	9
4.	Group 'D'	73	67	20	1
	Total ..	1,189	772	103	11

As at the end of the year 526 persons were working on deputation basis in the statistical cells of various Departments, Boards, Corporations, etc.,

16.1.05. The following statement shows the budget allotment and expenditure of the Department for the year 1982-83 :

Rs. in Lakhs

Sl.No.	*Scheme*	*Budget Allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3	4
1.	Non-Plan	102.00	84.89
2.	State Plan Schemes	0.34	..
3.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	11.92	16.24
4.	Central Sector Schemes	17.74	23.72
	Total	132.00	124.85

16.1.06. Following were the major achievements of the Department during the year under report :

(a) The field work of the 37th Round the National Sample Survey covering the subjects " Land and Livestock Holdings " and " Inventory of Assets and Liabilities " was completed ;

(b) Quick estimates of State Income and Per-capita Income for 1981-82 and Partially Revised Estimates for 1980-81, by industry of origin, both at Current and Constant (1970-71) prices were prepared ;

(c) In order to process the data collected under Agricultural Census 1980-81, a Mini Computer was installed in the Bureau ;

(d) The Bureau was declared as the ' Nodal Agency ' in respect of all statistical activities in the State ;

(e) The Joint Director and Assistant Director of Demography and Man-Power Wing were appointed as Joint Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths and Assistant Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths respectively.

16.1.07. Besides the above, the following were the important items of work done in different technical wings of the Bureau ;

(a) Seventy forecast reports on 40 crops of different stages were issued ;

(b) As against a target of 5,929 villages for area enumeration, 5,837 villages during kharif season, 5,858 villages during rabi season and 5,857 villages during summer were enumerated, under the Timely Reporting Scheme ;

(c) As against 13,290 Crop Cutting Experiments planned on various crops in the three seasons, 12,380 experiments were conducted ;

(d) Under the Crop Insurance Scheme, simple average yield rates in respect of Paddy (Dakshina Kannada District), Jowar (Dharwad District), Groundnut (Kolar District) were prepared and sent to General Insurance Company ;

(e) Out of 336 rural and 240 urban samples allotted for the 38th Round of National Sample Survey covering ' Consumer Expenditure ' and 'Employment and Unemployment ', field work in respect of 54 rural and 24 urban samples was completed ;

(f) Consumer Price Index Numbers for 9 selected Centres in the State viz., (1) Bhadravathi, (2) Bellary, (3) Davanagere, (4) Gulbarga, (5) Harihar, (6) Hassan, (7) Mandya, (8) Mangalore and (9) Mysore was computed (Base : 1960 = 100 except for Mangalore for which 1958-59 is the base period),

(g) Weekly, fortnightly, monthly wholesale and retail price data were collected and Index Nnmbers of retail prices in Urban, Rural Areas and Bangalore City were prepared computed,

(h) Annual Report on the working of the 'Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969' for the year 1979 alongwith the Annual Vital Statistics Report under sections 4 (4) and 19 (2) was prepared,

(i) Under the Scheme 'Instituting an Award for good Registration Areas' introduced by the Registrar General of India, during the year, 4 districts, 23 Rural Registration Units and 8 Urban Registration Units wereaward ed prizes,

(j) Combined report on 'International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Deaths, medically certified in hospitals for the year 1979 annd 1980 was prepared,

(k) Intensive publicity through various mass media like Cinema slides, film shows, radio spot programmes, handbills, etc., was given to make the public aware of their legal obligations towards prompt registration of vital events,

(l) During the year under report, 384 special marriages and 250 Christian marriages were registered,

(m) The Sample Registration of Births and Deaths was in operation in selected 130 rural and 60 urban units in the State. The Scheme was implemented by the State Bureau and the Director of Census Operations. The technical control of this Scheme was transferred to the latter during July 1982,

(n) Under the Model Registration Scheme, which was in operation in 44 selected Primary Health Centres, monthly

reports upto February 1983 were prepared. Half-Yearly Surveys for the half-year ended 30th Junel 982 and 31st December 1982 were conducted,

(o) 41 Senior Statistical Assistants and 51 Junior Statistical Assistants were given inservice training. Several other officers were also trained at the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi, the Administrative Training In titute, Mysore, etc,

(p) The 'Manual of Training to the Gazetted Probationers of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics' and 'Course Material for the Training Course of Senior Statistical Assistants' were prepared,

(q) On the basis of available data (i) anticipated estimates of State Income and percapita income, both at current and constant (1970-71) prices, for 1982-83, were prepared and (ii) revision of estimates of State Income and percapita income of earlier years was undertaken,

16.1.08. During the year under report, fifty three general regular publications and special studies were brought out by the Bureau.

16.2. Government Computer Centre

16.2.01. The Computer Centre at Bangalore, continued to function as, Data Processing Centre, rendering services to various Departments of State Government, Autonomous Bodies and Public Sector Undertakings. It was headed by a Director, who was assisted by a few officers, programmers, console-operators and other staff.

16.2.02. The following were some of the important achievements of the Computer Centre, during the year :

(i) Preparation of expenditure Statements in respect of data pertaining to Treasuries and other cheque drawing officers ;

(ii) Preparation of merit lists for recruitment undertaken by the Public Service Commission and other Recruitment Committees ;

(iii) Tabulation of data of Statistical Surveys conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, National Sample Survey Organisation and other Organisations ;

(iv) Preparation of Pay Roll for Secretariat and Police Department ;

(v) Processing of results in respect of examinations conducted by the Secondary Education Examination Board, Pre-University Education Board and Bangalore University.

16.2.03. During the year 1982-83, the following Systems were developed and data processing was undertaken :

(i) The Pre and Post-exam job of Karnataka University was successfully completed ;

(ii) Apart from computerising the system on distribution of Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students, Systems in respect of BCM/BCT/BT/BSG students, were developed and implemented ;

(iii) Computerisation systems in respect of :

(a) informal rationing and distribution, by the Food and Civil Supplies Department,

(b) procurement and distribution of drugs by Health and Family Welfare Department, and

(c) land survey by the Department of Survey and Settlement of Land Records, were under development.

16.2.04. In addition to these, the Centre continued to render its technical services to the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Karnataka State Financial Corporation, Land Development Bank, etc., in the development and implementation of their own Computer Systems.

CHAPTER 17

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

17.1. Department of Town Planning

17.1.01. The Department of Town Planning was responsible for :

(a) Preparing Development plans for cities, towns, villages, regional development plans, extension schemes for the development of cities, towns and villages ;

(b) Preparing traffic and transportation plans ;

(c) Beautification of cities and towns ;

(d) Environmental planning and co-ordination ;

(e) Rendering technical guidance/assistance to various developmental agencies and organisations ; and

(f) Preparation of Integrated Development Programme of Small and Medium towns. It was also responsible for enforcing the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961.

17.1.02. The organisational setup of the Department extended down to District level. The Director was the head of the Department, who was assisted by one Joint Director, one Deputy Director, five Assistant Directors and a Headquarters Assistant and other supporting staff, at headquarters. At regional and district levels, he was assisted by a Joint Director, 5 Deputy Directors and 24 Assistant Directors. Besides, he was having the assistance of 4 Deputy Directors with regard to Traffic and Transportation, Formulation of Integrated Development Programmes, Environmental Planning and Co-ordination, and Statistics and a Senior Architect Planner with regard to preparation of redevelopment and beautification schemes. Dr. R. M. Mala vaiah was the Director, during the year.

17.1.03. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year under report was as given below :

(*No.*)

Sl. No.	*Category of Posts*	*Posts sanctioned*	*Posts filled-in*			*SC*	*ST*
			Total	*Males*	*Females*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group 'A'	14	13	13	..	..	..
2.	Group 'B'	133	37	37	..	2	..
3.	Group 'C'	467	265	252	13	26	3
4.	Group 'D'	131	95	95	..	20	6
	Total	745	410	397	13	48	9

17.1.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were as shown in the following table :

Sl.No.	*Particulars*	*Budget Allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3	4
1.	Plan	22.50	23.03
2.	Non-Plan	67.20	55.00
	Total	89.70	78.03

17.1.05. During the year, Outline Development Plans for Bidar, Karwar, Gadag-Betageri, Chickmagalur and Mandya were prepared provisional approval of Government was obtained. The Outline Development Plans for Hassan, Chitradurga and Udupi-Malpe, and also of Vijayanagar Steel Plant Area were modified and were under scrutiny in the Directorate. Final approval for the Outline Development Plan of KGF was obtained after having it modified.

17.1.06. The Comprehensive Development Plans for Bangalore, Belgaum, Dandeli and Shimoga-Bhadravathi

were under modification and for the comprehensive Development Plans of Davanagere, Hubli-Dharwad, Gulbarga and Mangalore, first approval of Government was obtained.

17.1.07. The preparation of Regional Development Plan for Western Ghat Region was taken up during the year. The collection and analysis of data, preparation of study maps and charts, working out proposals, etc., were under progress.

17.1.08. 60 Towns/Villages/Growth Centres were surveyed and base maps were prepared. The Development Plans for 9 Growth Centres and 30 other Towns/Villages covering 7,667.8 hectares, were also prepared.

17.1.09. Integrated Development Programmes for Karkala and Chickmagalur were prepared and those for Sirsi, Chikkaballapura and Udupi were under prepartion.

17.1.10. Physical surveys of the sectional details of 24 major and arterial roads were conducted. Draft report of alignment of inner ring road was prepared. Regarding the working out of mass transit system for Bangalore, which was referred by the State Government to Metropolitan Transport Project of Railways, for conducting Techno-Economic Surveys at a cost of Rs. 10.00 lakhs, the survey was conducted and the survey report was prepared. A number of study tables relating to Socio-Economic Surveys, were prepared. Traffic improvement schemes for 11 roads and 16 road inter-sections were prepared. Plans for two pedestrain sub-ways were prepared. 64 maps relating to circulation pattern of Bangalore were prepared.

17.1.11. The Department continued to provide technical assistance in the preparation of layouts and schemes, guidance in technical matters to Development agencies such as, local authorities, Karnataka Industrial Areas' Development Board, Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees, City Improvement Boards, Karnataka Housing Board, Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, etc. During the

year, 203 layout plans were prepared, covering 269.48 hectares. Besides, 7 layout plans covering 6.78 hectares for industrial use and 4 layout plans for market yards, shopping complexes, etc., were also prepared.

17.1.12. Technical opinion in 1,223 cases, covering 219.27 hectares, for conversion of agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses, was furnished to Revenue Authorities. Technical opinion was also given in 128 cases to the licensing authorities, regarding grant of 'No objection' Certificate and suitability of buildings for construction of Cinema Theatres.

17.1.13. 25 Planning Authorities (excluding Bangalore Development Authority), constituted under the 'Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961', were assisted by this Department, in the preparation and enforcement of development plans. These Authorities dealt with 723 layout plans and issued 9,767 commencement certificates.

17.1.14. Under the 'Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976', the Department rendered its assistance to the State as well as District Level Urban Land Committees. In respect of Environmental Planning and Co-ordination, the Department assisted the State Environmental Committee and other Sub-Committees, in studying and assessing the problems of environment in the State.